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Part XIII
Development Account

Section 36
Development Account

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Overview

Proposal submitted by the Secretary-General	$23,651,300[a]
Revised appropriation for 2010-2011	$23,651,300

[a] At 2010-2011 rates.

36.1 Pursuant to the proposal of the Secretary-General in his report entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform" (A/51/950), the General Assembly, in its resolution 52/12 B, decided, inter alia, to establish a development account in the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999. In its resolution 52/221 A, the Assembly approved an appropriation of $13,065,000 for the Development Account under section 34 of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999.

36.2 In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/235, in which the Assembly requested a detailed report on the sustainability of the Development Account, the modalities of its implementation, the specific purposes and the associated performance criteria for the use of resources, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the operation of the Development Account (A/53/945). Having considered that report and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/53/7/Add.12), the Assembly, in its resolution 54/15, decided, inter alia, to establish a special multi-year account for supplementary development activities based on the programmes of the approved medium-term plan. In the last seven bienniums (1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009 and 2010-2011), the Assembly has approved 204 projects for funding through the Development Account.

36.3 In its resolution 60/246, the General Assembly decided that the Development Account should be recosted for the biennium 2006-2007. That exercise led to an increase of $889,100 at the stage of the initial appropriation for the biennium. During the preparation of the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007, the Account was again recosted, resulting in a further increase of $26,800. By its resolution 61/252, section IV, paragraph 5, the Assembly decided to appropriate for the Development Account the amount of $2.5 million as an immediate exceptional measure towards addressing the lack of transfer of resources to the Account since its inception. Furthermore, by its resolution 62/235 A, paragraph 2 (d), the Assembly decided to increase the provision under section 34, Development Account, by the amount of $5 million for the biennium 2006-2007. By its resolution 62/238, section VIII, paragraph 11, the Assembly decided to appropriate for the Account $2.5 million for the biennium 2008-2009. By its resolution 64/243, part XIII, paragraph 140, the Assembly decided to appropriate for the Account an additional amount of $5 million for the biennium 2010-2011. Accordingly, cumulatively, based on those decisions, the revised appropriation under the Development Account for the biennium 2010-2011 amounts to $23,651,300, reflecting an increase of $10,586,300 over the level of the Account approved by the Assembly at its inception. Detailed proposals on the use of these resources in the biennium 2012-2013 for the eighth tranche of the technical cooperation projects, contained in the annex to the present document, are based on the procedures and arrangements for the use of the Development Account approved by the Assembly in its resolutions 53/220 A, 53/220 B, 54/15, 54/249, 56/237, 60/246, 61/252, 62/235, 62/237, 62/238, 64/243 and 64/244. A recapitulation of the projects and the corresponding resources is contained in the appendix.

Table 1
Resource requirements by component
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Regular budget

Component	*2008-2009 expenditures*	*2010-2011 revised appropriation*	*Resource growth*		*2012-2013 estimate*
			Amount	*Percentage*	
Development Account	26 151.3	23 651.3	—	—	23 651.3

36.4 A summary of resource requirements for the eighth tranche of projects by object of expenditure is presented in table 2 below:

Table 2
Summary of resource requirements by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2012-2013
Other staff costs	1 098 000
Consultants	5 567 700
Experts	1 187 600
Travel of staff	2 949 000
Contractual services	2 829 800
General operating expenses	689 700
Fellowships, grants and contributions	9 329 500
Total	**23 651 300**

36.5 The objective of the Development Account is to fund capacity development projects in the priority areas of the United Nations Development Agenda that benefit developing countries. The Account encourages close collaboration of entities of the United Nations Secretariat on innovative, cross-sectoral regional or interregional activities which draw mainly on the technical, human and other resources available in developing countries. In an impact review of the Account carried out in its tenth year of operation, pursuant to a request by the Assembly in its resolution 61/252, the implementing entities underscored the Account's importance not only as a tool to link their normative and analytical capacities but also as a means of building cooperative working relationships with United Nations entities and strengthening regional and subregional cooperation. The entities also viewed the Account as an important vehicle to test new methodologies and tools, to build capacities that serve other developmental objectives and activities, to utilize the capacities of developing countries and to encourage South-South cooperation (A/62/466, para. 22).

36.6 The overall theme of the eighth tranche of the Development Account is "Supporting Member States to accelerate progress towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in the context of the multiple and interrelated development challenges". As a capacity development programme, the Development Account follows the intergovernmental guidance for the implementation of the international development agenda, international norms and standards, and development cooperation and modalities of the United Nations system's operational activities for development, particularly in the context of the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and those on system-wide coherence. The outcome of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals in 2010 (see General Assembly

resolution 65/1) provides a broad strategic direction for the tranche. The Meeting clearly recognized that to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, certain cross-cutting issues needed to be given due attention.

36.7 The 40 projects proposed for funding under the eighth tranche will be implemented by 10 entities of the Secretariat under the purview of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs, including the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), all United Nations regional commissions, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs acts as the Programme Manager of the Account. The design of many projects foresees execution by the global and regional implementing entities in partnership with each other, as well as with other entities of the United Nations system and international and national organizations.

36.8 The proposed projects comply with the criteria established by the General Assembly and take into account the capacity of the implementing entity concerned to execute the project activities within the established timeline. The implementing entities are expected to use human and technical capacities to the extent possible to maximize knowledge transfer, employing networks of expertise with links at the subregional, regional and global levels, with a view to promoting capacity-building in developing countries. Many projects specifically focus on responding to emerging needs of Member States, including the challenges related to climate change, food security and the financial crisis.

36.9 The list of proposed projects was endorsed by the Steering Committee of the Development Account at its meeting on 9 March 2011.

36.10 The complexity and scope of managing the Development Account has further increased and the Account has, since its establishment, funded a total of 204 projects, of which 150 remain active and/or require programme management support. The expectations of Member States with regard to the programming, monitoring and evaluation of the Development Account have also increased. The two additional posts (1 P-5, 1 P-4) in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for the biennium 2010-2011, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/243 to provide programme support to the Development Account, helped the Programme Manager to upgrade the level and expand the scope of the programme management tasks. During the biennium 2012-2013, the Programme Manager will enhance support to the implementation entities to strengthen project impact. Particular attention will be given to strengthening the functions of monitoring and evaluation. Dedicated efforts will also be made to regularly exchange lessons learned and good practices in the delivery of project activities, as well as to explore better ways to cooperate across projects which offer synergies and where additional efficiencies may be achieved.

36.11 The present fascicle should be read in conjunction with the seventh progress report on the implementation of projects financed from the Development Account, which is being prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with a request of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/58/7/Add.5) that a separate progress report be submitted to the Assembly detailing the impact and lessons learned.

Annex

Projects proposed for funding from the Development Account during the biennium 2012-2013

A. Capacity-building for removing constraints in utilizing trade-related international support measures for least developed countries

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Africa, the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Trade Organization and the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States ($670,000)

Background

1. The potential benefits associated with least-developed-country status vary among development and trading partners and are primarily related to international support measures focused on preferential market access, special treatment regarding World Trade Organization-related obligations, official development assistance and technical cooperation assistance. Despite these measures, over the 40 years since the establishment of the category in 1971, the number of least developed countries has more than doubled. The lack of success in development is due to a multitude of factors, not least because of their inability to take advantage of the potential benefits associated with their status. Institutional constraints and low capacity to access the potential benefits of these measures have been identified as major impediments, in particular in the area of international trade.

2. The outcome of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals in 2010 underscored the Assembly's concern that these countries were lagging behind in meeting internationally agreed development goals. To this end, the project aims to strengthen the capacity of the least developed countries to access the multiple specific provisions contained in the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements and the benefits related to preferential market access. The project will address institutional constraints in accessing these measures and evaluating their impact by providing countries with the means to improve coordination in identifying needs and accessing support measures to meet those needs.

3. The project will also focus on the need to prioritize and mainstream trade-related international support measures in countries' national development strategies as a policy tool for removing obstacles to export growth. On the basis of priority measures identified, the project aims to build capacity in implementing the measures, that is, acquiring knowledge and experience in working with trading partners, WTO and other multilateral institutions for effective assistance, and receiving benefits related to the support measures.

4. As the organization mandated to assist the Committee for Development Policy in the identification of least developed countries, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs undertakes extensive work and provides advice to the Governments of the least developed countries on issues related to its specific international support measures. In recent years, the Department has built up a broad knowledge base of trade-related support measures and has become a lead entity working on the identification and analysis of the constraints in the utilization of these trade-related support

measures for least developed countries. In its work on these measures, the Department worked closely with WTO, the International Trade Centre and UNCTAD.

Objective of the Organization: To increase national capacity in the Governments of the least developed countries to access and effectively use the trade-related international support measures for advancing the development strategies of the least developed countries in addressing structural handicaps and economic vulnerability	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social affairs subprogramme 7 (Development policy and analysis)	General temporary assistance 30.0 Consultants 242.0 Travel 112.0 Contractual services 78.0 Operating expenses 2.4 Equipment 19.2 Workshops/training 186.4 **Total 670.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity in least developed countries to address institutional constraints in accessing and sharing information about the availability of trade-related international support measures, in mainstreaming these measures into relevant policy strategies and in utilizing these measures to enhance export growth	(a) Increased number of national Government officials able to address institutional constraints in accessing international support measures and to undertake corrective action in order to tackle these constraints and use the measures in 4 least developed countries that are participating in the project
(b) Strengthened capacity of policymakers in least developed counties to model the macroeconomic impact of the use of trade-related support measures on the export sector and growth	(b) Increased use of the modelling framework in 4 project countries to assess policy options on the potential impact of the implementation of trade-related international support measures on the export sectors and growth of the least developed countries

Main activities

5. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Facilitate and assist national counterparts in project countries in preparing diagnostic studies to identify institutional constraints in the use of trade-related international support measures;

(b) Organize an interregional workshop that identifies priority areas for removing institutional constraints to facilitate access to effective trade-related support measures. The project will focus on three countries from Africa and one from Asia;

(c) Provide country-specific training to strengthen the capacity of ministries and export sector representatives to evaluate the availability of relevant international support measures and to draw up and execute an implementation plan for removing institutional constraints for accessing those measures;

(d) Prepare, in consultation with participating countries, concrete implementation plans from project countries to implement identified priority actions to access the support measures;

(e) Organize an interregional workshop to (i) provide advice to project countries on their proposals and (ii) set up a network of trade experts (including from developing countries and

least developed countries) to provide advice to the Governments of project countries and other least developed countries on increased access to trade-related international support measures;

(f) Establish a web-based information portal focused on providing advice from trade experts on accessing the support measures;

(g) Identify, design and implement an economy-wide modelling framework for the assessment of policy options for project countries related to the potential impact of the implementation of trade-related international support measures on the export sectors, economic diversification and growth dynamics of the least developed countries, and implications for poverty reduction and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

B. Strengthening capacities of the public sector in least developed countries to deliver quality services equitably through the transfer and adaptation of innovative practices

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UN-Women and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme ($640,300)

Background

6. The quantity, quality and equity of public services delivered by the public sector are critical to the development of any country, in general, and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, in particular. Delivering quality and equitable public services is a major endeavour, in particular for least developed countries, as they lack both capacities and financial resources. The project will focus on strengthening the capacities of public sector institutions in selected least developed countries to deliver public services in an effective and citizen-centric way through the implementation and adaptation of new and innovative public administration practices.

7. While development of the capacities of public sector institutions for effective, responsive, equitable, transparent and accountable delivery of services is a big undertaking for any Government, covering a wide range of aspects of public service delivery, the project will focus primarily on (a) preventing and combating corruption in the public service, (b) improving the delivery of public services, (c) fostering participation in policymaking decisions through innovative mechanisms, (d) advancing knowledge management in Government and (e) promoting gender-responsive delivery of public services.

8. Innovations that have potential for adaptation cover a wide range of service areas, including delivery of health services, education, poverty eradication, one-stop service centres and mobile service delivery mechanisms. To promote ownership, participating countries will be encouraged to select those best practices from within and across regions with potential for replication and adaptation to their needs and conditions.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen capacities of the public sector in least developed countries to deliver equitable public services, including basic services	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social affairs subprogramme 8 (Public administration and development management); Millennium Development Goal 8	Consultants	120.0
	Expert group meetings	28.0
	Travel	60.0
	Contractual services	50.0
	Operating expenses	3.8
	Workshops	378.5
	Total	**640.3**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Increased awareness and knowledge of public sector officials about innovative practices to deliver quality services equitably	(a) Increased number of strategies, methodologies, tools and implementation processes related to the transfer of good practices made available to Member States
(b) Strengthened capacities of the public sector in least developed countries to promote innovation and implement good practices that best address specific citizen-centric needs devoid of discriminatory practices	(b) Increased number of countries adapting innovative and best practices in public governance that promote sustainable development

Main activities

9. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Organize and conduct one expert group meeting on how to connect Governments that have designed and implemented innovative solutions to governance problems and Governments that are looking to adapt innovative solutions to similar problems (matching demand for innovations with supply) in the area of service delivery. Beneficiary countries will be able to select for adaptation specific innovations in the public services areas of concern (see activity (d) below);

(b) Organize and conduct two capacity-building workshops for public sector managers in ministries responsible for public services to share innovative practices;

(c) Design and administer online training courses in support of the transfer of innovation in the public sector;

(d) Organize three practioner-to-practioner knowledge-transfer workshops. These activities involve visits by beneficiary countries to innovators' home countries followed by in-depth information exchange workshops on good practices;

(e) Prepare a publication on lessons learned on the transfer and adaptation of innovative practices.

C. Strengthening national capacities of conflict-affected countries to manage water scarcity and droughts

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations ($570,000)

Background

10. Water scarcity and droughts, exacerbated by climate change, have severe adverse implications for sustainable development in affected developing countries and regions. As a consequence, declines in agricultural production, famine and loss of human life have led to food shortage and food insecurity. Water scarcity and drought not only affect livelihoods, but also cut gains in economic development, discourage investment in the agricultural sector, hinder peacebuilding efforts and carry the risk of setting up repeated violent conflict. In this light, planning and implementation of conflict-sensitive, long-term sustainable strategies for adaptation to water scarcity and drought contributes to efforts to both peacebuilding and wider sustainable development.

11. Current responses to water scarcity and drought in conflict-affected developing countries tend towards "emergency responses", often without incorporating methods that support conflict prevention and peacebuilding strategies. The project aims to shift the drought response in affected countries from reactive Government and international responses to sustainable preventive solutions to drought response that incorporates ways to support conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Ex-ante activities in conflict-affected countries are part of long-term strategies to be implemented prior to a drought to manage the risk and reduce countries' vulnerability to droughts. Strategies include the adoption of index-based insurance, which is a mechanism that could create income-smoothing opportunities for farmers by reducing the risk of extreme weather events, and the development of early warning and drought monitoring systems. The project aims to strengthen the capacities of affected developing countries to adapt to climate change and integrate sustainable development in peacebuilding efforts.

Objective of the Organization: To enhance the effectiveness of ex-ante drought planning, monitoring and implementation of conflict-sensitive drought management plans and coping strategy capacities in water-scarce countries affected by conflict

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social affairs subprogramme 4 (Sustainable development); subprogramme 10 (Financing for development); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	30.0
Consultants	130.0
Expert group meetings	40.0
Travel	91.0
Contractual services	68.0
Operating expenses	1.0
Workshops	210.0
Total	**570.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased awareness and understanding of tools and methodologies for national planners, policymakers and stakeholders to develop conflict-sensitive ex-ante drought management action plans that incorporate conflict prevention and peacebuilding principles and guidelines	(a) (i) Increased use of tools and techniques to monitor and forecast weather patterns (ii) Increased number of action plans, principles and guidelines that incorporate principles and techniques promulgated through tools and methodologies
(b) Increased capacity in conflict-affected countries to develop and implement conflict-sensitive ex-ante drought management action plans	(b) Increased numbers of conflict-affected countries that develop and adapt conflict-sensitive ex-ante water scarcity and drought management action plans with the participation of all stakeholders

Main activities

12. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Analyse and map out existing knowledge and practices and identify critical gaps in the area of ex-ante drought management in conflict-affected countries;

(b) Convene an expert advisory group meeting to discuss the findings of the analytical report, gather further information and assess experiences and status of methodologies for conflict-sensitive ex-ante drought management in conflict-affected countries;

(c) Produce a guidance notes package on conflict-sensitive ex-ante water scarcity and drought management for national planners, policymakers and stake-holders in conflict-affected countries designed to increase the capacity of national planners and policymakers in conflict-affected countries to prevent conflicts associated with natural resources from escalating into violent confrontation and/or exacerbating conflicts that derive from other sources;

(d) Design a training framework and produce training modules based on the guidance notes. Include the training modules on the dedicated project webpage on the website of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, together with partner organizations, which will also serve as a forum for information-sharing, learning and networking among peers;

(e) Conduct a national assessment and consultation mission to each of the selected pilot countries and develop, with the United Nations and national partners, a pilot-country implementation plan;

(f) Conduct a pilot country-specific study on the links between natural resources management and poverty, inter- and intra-State water conflicts, water resources (hydroclimatology and hydrogeology); incorporate water scarcity and drought management into macroeconomic planning; assess the institutional arrangements and experiences of various actors in dealing with water scarcity and drought; and make recommendations for pilot-country-specific conflict-sensitive ex-ante water scarcity and drought management;

(g) Conduct a training of trainers workshop on conflict-sensitive ex-ante drought management for national planners, policymakers and stakeholders in the conflict-affected pilot country;

(h) Hold national interventions, such as working group meetings with the national planners, stakeholder consultations or other strategically targeted activities to brainstorm ways to develop country-specific conflict-sensitive ex-ante drought management action plans;

(i) Convene two regional meetings, one in Africa and one in West Asia, with a view to sensitizing conflict-affected countries to further incorporate ex-ante drought management plans in their climate change adaptation strategies.

D. Supporting the development of low carbon technologies for resilient green economies in small island developing States

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ($650,000)

Background

13. As the world's population grows and consumption and production increase, natural resource management becomes critical to survival. Although climate change is currently seen as the most stressful force on Earth, finite oil reserves and water availability are immediate looming constraints. In this context, small island developing States provide a small-scale version of the natural resource management threats facing human beings. They are also particularly vulnerable owing to limited or fragmented pools of technical capacity and finances, and will be strongly impacted by sea-level rise, drought and climate change.

14. Although conventional technologies for adapting mainland applications exist, small island developing States need more capacity to evaluate new system-level integrated approaches. The technologies and systems proposed by the project are largely familiar to local populations. At the same time, they represent a new configuration and scale of use. Once demonstrated, seawater cooling, underwater compressed air energy storage, electric transport and advanced grid management would create demand for sustainable local markets for hardware sourced in the region.

15. For example, while seawater desalination technology is being installed in some islands already, desalination processes require heat or electricity and most energy in small island developing States comes from imported diesel. Diesel not only is a major drain on the economy but also exposes countries to price risks that are difficult to manage as well as to atmospheric pollution and oil spills.

16. Thus, small island developing States present an excellent opportunity for international cooperation to demonstrate advanced system-level integration and management strategies in support of green economies. The project will provide technical options and capacity development support for a switch of the electrical energy use from fossil fuel to renewable energy in two pilot small island developing States, while accommodating increasing demands for freshwater production and energy to service population growth. It will address capacity gaps of national institution project partners through capacity development for energy system management and technical innovation, using common off-the-shelf components of energy systems.

17. While much work is being done generally in small island developing States on renewable energy and energy efficiency, new components from this project will be smart grids and energy storage. These key components will allow solar and wind energy to meet fluctuating energy demand. In addition, water desalination can take place when there is excess energy available. Compressed air energy storage, which is operating commercially in some developed countries, is being adapted to medium underwater depth and is available in close proximity to many small island developing States. The two pilot projects will be selected based on suitable prospects for impact. The project

will utilize the technical, human and other resources available in these countries and will draw on the existing knowledge, skills and capacity within implementing entities.

Objective of the Organization: To enhance the capacities of small island developing States to transform energy use to low carbon intensity while accommodating increasing demands for fresh water production and energy to support resilient green economies	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social affairs subprogramme 4 (Sustainable development)	General temporary assistance 30.0 Consultants 168.2 Expert group meetings 54.6 Travel 149.6 Contractual services 61.2 Operating expenses 5.0 Study tours 40.0 Workshops 141.4 **Total 650.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity of pilot small island developing States to formulate integrated assessments of energy, water and waste systems with scenarios of demand growth and low carbon intensity	(a) Scenarios are adopted into planning documents as a means of reaching low carbon renewable energy targets
(b) Increased capacity of national institutions in pilot small island developing States to use technical options, policies and financial planning to achieve low carbon renewable energy targets	(b) (i) Increased availability and use of technologies, adapted for small island developing States, by pilot countries (ii) Increased ability to attract investment finance to support adapted technologies

Main activities

18. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Prepare a country profile on energy for sustainable development (including integrated water, electricity, cooling, heating and waste systems). Scenarios of low or zero carbon emissions development will be generated based on the Maldives five-year plan and carbon audit, the Tonga energy road map or similar initiatives in selected countries;

(b) Conduct one expert group meeting on energy storage;

(c) Conduct two regional workshops on system control, data acquisition and wind/solar integration control;

(d) Conduct two national workshops on system control, data acquisition and wind/solar integration control;

(e) Organize study tours;

(f) Demonstrate functioning of technologies and carry out local assessment of potential for new technologies. Testing and measurements will be carried out by local partners with expert backstopping;

(g) Develop technical-economic pre-feasibility studies using tools from training sessions and independent consultants;

(h) Provide policy support, assist in the formation of public/private partnerships and attract financing to the initial investments.

E. Climate change financing for forests: reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation — plus and its impacts on financing for other functions of forests worldwide

Department of Economic and Social Affairs ($600,000)

Background

19. Following two decades of gradual decrease, financing for sustainable forest management has come to the centre stage of the global development debate. With the emergence of several new financing mechanisms, such as reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), the Green Fund and an sustainable forest management-REDD+ window of funding by the global environmental facility, forest financing is receiving strong support among donor and recipient countries. In 2009 the Copenhagen Summit of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change pledged $4 billion for fast-start funding of REDD+, with a further $1.5 billion by June 2010.

20. These new mechanisms have revitalized international financing for forests by recognizing that clearing forests contributes from 12 to 20 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions and thus that sustainable forest management is closely linked to climate change.

21. So far the main focus in this area has been on technical issues concerning the implementation of the new mechanisms. Few, if any, have studied the implications for forest financing more broadly. This issue is all the more relevant as these new sources of funding focus on forests as carbon stocks, potentially leaving out the numerous other values of forests, including the ecological, economic and social. It is essential to understand how these new sources of funding could affect the broader range of forest financing, in particular how they are spread across both countries and sectors, what are the potential gaps, obstacles and opportunities, and how additional funding will further impact financing for forests.

22. The project aims to look beyond new funding mechanisms and places the potential influx of finance within the broader framework of sustainable forest management. This is fundamental to building the foundation towards ensuring that REDD+ and other sources of financing contribute more effectively to the implementation of sustainable forest management in developing countries.

23. The project also responds to the new mandate of the secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests as stated in the resolution of the ninth session of the Forum, in which the Forum requested its secretariat "to examine the implications of new and emerging forest-related financing initiatives relating to the three Rio Conventions, on broader forest financing".

24. Forests are an issue that cuts across all three Conventions. This issue calls for exploring different financing mechanisms at the international level. However, regulations for applying these funds and the full extent of their impact remain unclear and compound the complexity of the forest financing landscape. The project will thus assist countries to better harness the potential of the three Rio Conventions in terms of forest financing and ensure that funds are used for more effective implementation of sustainable forest management.

Objective of the Organization: To assist decision makers in developing countries to effectively harness funding from new and emerging sources of forest financing, including REDD+, by addressing gaps in forest financing	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
	Consultants	53.0
	Travel	72.0
	Contractual services	144.0
	Operating expenses	2.0
	Workshops	329.0
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social affairs subprogramme 9 (Sustainable forest management)	**Total**	**600.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Increased awareness among national decision makers in developing countries (particularly in forestry and such related sectors as finance, agriculture, transport and energy) of the impact of new and emerging funding sources on forest financing	(a) Increased number of developing countries able to identify geographical distribution of REDD+ funding, gaps and opportunities
(b) Enhanced capacity of decision makers in developing countries to secure REDD+ and other funding related to the three Rio Conventions that responds to sustainable forest financing needs	(b) (i) Increased number of Government strategies addressing both opportunities and gaps in forest financing caused by new funding mechanisms (ii) Reduced number of gaps identified in forest financing among developing countries

Main activities

25. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Gather initial data on the impact of new and emerging funding mechanisms on forest financing, building on the current census of all known funding, both existing and pledged;

(b) Prepare and hold an information and training workshop on the geographical distribution of new sources of financing and their implications for broader forest financing;

(c) Prepare and hold an information and training workshop on the thematic distribution of new sources of financing and their implications for broader forest financing;

(d) Devise and implement a communications strategy based on the input of the previous activities by creating a range of different communications products aimed at different audiences (for example, decision makers in recipient and donor organizations/countries, experts and other stakeholders);

(e) Provide on-demand advisory services to six countries requesting assistance from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in developing strategies and reducing the gaps identified in forest financing through REDD+.

F. Fostering private-public partnerships to strengthen national capacities for designing, implementing and evaluating development-oriented macroeconomic policies to generate employment, growth and poverty reduction

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations regional commissions ($400,000)

Background

26. In many developing countries, especially in the least developed countries, formulation of macroeconomic policies is seen as the prerogative of the ministry of finance and the central bank authorities. Ministries of finance are usually entrusted with identifying specific budget lines to reduce or increase public sector spending, propose tax or non-tax measures to ensure fiscal balance and submit a final budget to political authorities for approval. Subsequently, the budget proposal is debated in parliament, which allows stakeholders, including the private sector, to provide feedback and influence the budget through the elected representatives. In addition, various informal lobbying mechanisms seek to ensure that the elected representatives approve a budget that broadly meets the expectations of stakeholders.

27. The process of incorporating stakeholders' concerns and feedback is seldom inclusive or transparent. Private sector groups, such as chambers of commerce, exporters' groups, manufacturers' associations, and trade unions, exert varying degrees of influence on the lawmakers to tilt the budget in one direction or the other. Influencing this critical fiscal policy instrument often takes a narrow sectoral approach, without consideration as to how an allocation increase in one sector, or a particular tax cut, affects all other related sectors. Private sector representatives rarely take a comprehensive view of the budget from the perspective of a general equilibrium analysis of the budget's effects on employment, growth and welfare.

28. The United Nations recognizes the pivotal role that the private sector must play to generate growth, reduce unemployment, foster development and facilitate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In paragraph 20 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (see General Assembly resolution 55/2), Member States resolved to develop strong partnerships with the private sector and with civil society organizations in pursuit of development and poverty eradication. Following the Declaration, a number of United Nations resolutions and outcome documents reiterated the need for strengthening public-private partnerships. In paragraph 56 of the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals in 2010, the General Assembly reiterated that the private sector plays a vital role in development in many countries, including through public-private partnerships and by generating employment and investment, developing new technologies and enabling sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth.

29. The project undertakes to make the process of designing, implementing and evaluating macroeconomic policies more inclusive, transparent and accountable by ensuring broad-based participation of the private sector and other stakeholders. It will, at the request of participating Member States, facilitate the establishment of national platform(s) for multi-stakeholder dialogue on macroeconomic policies and the way in which these policies can support employment generation, growth and development. The project will also have a distinct capacity-development focus by training monetary and finance authorities, national chambers of commerce and media so that the key stakeholders have enhanced capacities and a common understanding for analysing the cross-sectoral impacts of macroeconomic policies on employment, growth and development.

Objective of the Organization: To foster effective public-private partnerships in developing countries, to design, implement and evaluate development-oriented macroeconomic policies, ensuring broad stakeholder participation and enhancing accountability and transparency in macroeconomic policymaking processes	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
	Consultants	100.4
	Travel	91.5
	Operating expenses	2.9
	Workshops	205.2
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social affairs subprogramme 7 (Development policy and analysis)	**Total**	**400.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Strengthened and more transparent engagement between private sector stakeholders and national finance and monetary authorities in the design, implementation and evaluation of development-oriented macroeconomic policies	(a) Finance ministries and central banks of participating Member States adopt specific mechanisms, including setting up a formal platform for policy dialogues with the private sector
(b) Enhanced capacity of national chambers of commerce to analyse the impact of macroeconomic policies on specific sectors as well as on employment, income, growth and productivity	(b) The national/apex chambers of commerce of participating Member States produce increased analysis of direct and indirect effects of macroeconomic policies on employment, growth and poverty reduction, and present policy positions on macroeconomic issues that reflect comprehensive perspectives and multisectoral approaches

Main activities

30. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Undertake a comprehensive desk-review of United Nations-supported national-level initiatives in selected countries for strengthening public-private partnerships and of the way in which this support can be expanded to incorporate activities to broaden the scope of these partnerships to address macroeconomic policy issues;

(b) Conduct six national workshops, one in each participating country, with representatives from finance and central bank authorities, national chambers of commerce and media, to develop a multi-stakeholder platform on macroeconomic policies, to identify steps and resource requirements, and to secure commitments from relevant national authorities to ensure that the multi-stakeholder platform is institutionalized and capacitated;

(c) Conduct three two-week regional training programmes, in partnership with relevant United Nations regional commissions, to train technical staff of national chambers of commerce to strengthen their capacities for analysing the impacts of various macroeconomic policies on employment, growth, productivity, income distribution and poverty;

(d) Prepare six guidance notes (one for each participating country) on the way to strengthen public-private partnerships to make macroeconomic policymaking more inclusive, transparent and accountable, and demonstrate how an inclusive macroeconomic policymaking process can foster employment generation and foster economic development;

(e) Prepare a final report on this initiative, featuring case studies and lessons learned, evaluating the impacts, identifying the shortcomings and recommending the way forward for effective public-private partnerships on macroeconomic policy issues.

G. Helping developing countries measure progress towards achieving a green economy

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Environment Programme ($800,000)

Background

31. Green growth is gaining support as a way to pursue economic growth and development, while preventing environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and unsustainable natural resource use. Since developing countries have a larger share of their economies directly dependent on natural resources, the issue of green economy and green growth becomes even more relevant for them, in particular when sustainable development and aspects of poverty eradication are taken into consideration.

32. Green economy and green growth within the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication is a theme of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 (Rio+20). In addition, in early 2009 the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination launched the green economy initiative as one of the Joint Crisis Initiatives, which includes a wide range of research and capacity-building activities by more than 20 United Nations agencies, including the Bretton Woods Institutions.

33. Measuring progress towards a green economy requires a solid foundation of statistical data. As such, the project will build on the methodological work of ongoing programmes adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission on the development of relevant international statistical standards and recommendations. The project will also help build statistical capacity to produce economic and environmental indicators, with a particular focus on such sectors as energy, industry, water and waste management. A list of indicators and methodologies will be developed on the basis of existing frameworks, such as the framework for the development of environment statistics and the system of environmental-economic accounting.

34. In this project, the United Nations regional commissions will be integral partners, coordinating activities with their respective member countries and providing input on region-specific requirements and region-specific barriers to measuring proposed indicator sets in a timely manner. Cooperation with UNEP and UNCTAD will ensure that activities are consistent with other United Nations initiatives on green growth/green economy, that proposed indicator sets are developed in accordance with needs identified by these partners and that statistical data are embedded in progress-measuring efforts by other United Nations entities.

Objective of the Organization: To improve the capacity of national statistical offices in developing countries to measure progress towards achieving a green economy, through utilization of a comprehensive set of economic and environmental indicators	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
	Consultants	286.0
	Travel	140.0
	Operating expenses	6.0
	Workshops	368.0
	Total	**800.0**
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social affairs subprogramme 5 (Statistics); Economic and social development in Africa subprogramme 9 (Statistics); Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific subprogramme 7 (Statistics); Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean subprogramme 11 (Statistics); Economic and social development in Western Asia subprogramme 5 (Statistics for evidence-based policymaking); Millennium Development Goal 7		

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Increased awareness of Member States of the need for descriptive and timely statistics for measuring of progress towards a green economy	(a) Increased number of countries develop national action plans that address the production of economic and environmental indicators for measuring progress towards a green economy
(b) Enhanced capacity of national statistical offices to measure progress towards a green economy, in general, and in the areas of energy, industry, water, and waste management, in particular	(b) Increased number of countries provide a broadened scope of economic and environmental indicators to organizations at the national, regional and international levels

Main activities

35. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Review current statistical frameworks, data collection activities and data availability for measuring the progress towards a green economy in selected developing countries;

(b) Organize regional workshops (1 each in 4 regions) to discuss the outcome of the assessment exercise, train countries in the application of the relevant components of existing frameworks, identify indicator sets for green economy/green growth measurement on a regional basis and identify strategies for countries to produce the required data;

(c) Provide assistance to national statistical offices in 16 pilot countries to implement the findings of the regional workshops;

(d) Organize regional follow-up seminars (1 each in 4 regions) to help countries finalize national work plans and to monitor and coordinate the development of the economic and environmental indicators for the green economy.

H. Strengthening the geospatial information management capacities of developing countries for better policymaking at the national, regional and international levels

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations ($400,000)

Background

36. High-quality information and analyses are a prerequisite for good policymaking. In this respect, recent advances in technology have seen the emergence of location-based (geospatial) information as a major contributor to better policy formulation and responses to many of the current humanitarian, environmental and socio-economic problems facing the world, given its ability to integrate both quantitative and qualitative data across sectors and present such information to decision makers in innovative formats.

37. A number of international and regional initiatives have devoted attention and resources to assisting countries in building their national spatial data infrastructures. However, relatively little attention has been paid to the challenges developing countries face in effectively collecting and producing data, and in building and strengthening their national capacities, which often reside with the national mapping agencies. This imbalance was discussed in the Eighteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific in 2009, and the forty-first session of the Statistical Commission in 2010. In both events, the Member States recognized that increased international cooperation could help to develop greater potential of geospatial information and the underlying technologies, and make this more useful and accessible to a wide range of users and policymakers. Member States recommended reviewing the existing mechanisms and exploring the possibility of creating a global forum to better coordinate activities of United Nations bodies and other international organizations in this field, to exchange experiences of geospatial information management and to help countries in need to build their capacities. In light of this recommendation, the project will improve accessibility of national, regional and global geospatial data infrastructures by developing common standards and helping to establish a global coordination mechanism.

38. Strong accessibility to geospatial data is a fundamental requirement of good governance. An important implication of the project is that the increased exposure to country data of the public at large and the feedback and scrutiny to which the data will be subject, will have positive effects that can significantly enhance the quality and availability of national statistical and geospatial information required for development planning and for monitoring progress towards the internationally agreed development goals. The project will be executed by the United Nations Statistics Division in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the African Centre for Statistics of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Economic Commission for Europe.

Objective of the Organization: To improve accessibility of timely, reliable and policy-relevant geospatial data for users, especially policy decision makers and researchers at the national, regional and international levels

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social affairs subprogramme 5 (Statistics); Economic and social development in Africa subprogramme 9 (Statistics); Economic development in Europe subprogramme 3 (Statistics); Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean subprogramme 11 (Statistics); Economic and social development in Western Asia subprogramme 5 (Statistics for evidence-based policymaking)

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	18.0
Consultants	55.0
Experts	25.0
Travel	76.0
Operating expenses	4.5
Study tours	24.0
Workshops	197.5
Total	**400.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved availability of national geospatial data provided to governmental organizations and other data producers by national statistical offices and national mapping agencies	(a) Increased number of trained country professionals who can use geospatial tools which can help to improve availability of geospatial data and information for tracking spatial distribution of social, economic and environmental indicators and guide policy decisions in many areas, such as regional development, service provision and resource planning
(b) Improved accessibility to national, regional and global geospatial data infrastructures of a wide range of users and policymakers by developing common standards and establishing a global coordination mechanism	(b) Increased number of countries participating in the United Nations global geospatial information initiatives and the development of accessible geospatial datasets, including the United Nations Second Administrative Level Boundaries project

Main activities

39. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Develop guidelines on best practices of national, regional and international bodies dealing with legal instruments, management models and technical standards for building spatial data infrastructures;

(b) Conduct an expert group meeting to review and validate the guidelines on best practices in spatial data infrastructure;

(c) Organize, in close cooperation with United Nations regional commissions, five regional training workshops for staff of national statistical offices and national mapping agencies to improve their national technical capabilities to create, disseminate and communicate statistical and geospatial information;

(d) Develop, in close cooperation with the respective national statistical offices and/or national mapping agencies of two selected developing countries, a prototype of a national geographic

database of key Millennium Development Goals development indicators and statistics. The database will be disseminated via the websites of the national statistical offices and linked to the United Nations data portal;

(e) Organize study tours for geospatially "less developed" countries to learn and draw from the strengths and achievements of countries more advanced in geospatial information management.

I. Supporting small island developing States in their efforts to build economic resilience

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($397,000)

Background

40. Many small island developing States commonly face severe external economic and natural shocks, and have a high dependence on sources of income (such as external aid, remittances and rental income) that are not based on domestic productive capacities and therefore are not defined as structural in nature. Building domestic economic resilience to create stable development conditions and increase chances of structural progress is considered one of the most important development objectives of small island developing States, as underlined by the Committee for Development Policy in its 2010 report to the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/33). In September 2010 the States Members of the United Nations, at the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Mauritius+5), called for coordinated, balanced and integrated actions with the aim of building the resilience of small island developing States in overcoming their unique and particular vulnerabilities (see General Assembly resolution 65/2, para. 34).

41. Achieving structural transformation to take advantage of the forces of globalization is a particularly important avenue for resilience-building in those islands. This notably implies promoting diversification in new, viable activities with a view to reducing exposure to external shocks and vulnerability. The need for continued efforts to build economic resilience is particularly important to those islands that recently graduated, or will be graduating from least-developed-country status, thereby facing the risk of losing those specific benefits.

42. The outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting calls for assistance to be provided to address the special constraints of small island developing States with respect to building their supply-side capacities and their competitiveness (see General Assembly resolution 65/2, para. 28). UNCTAD was singled out, in the 2005 Mauritius Strategy, among agencies called upon to assist "in obtaining access to and deriving greater economic opportunities and benefits from the global economy".[1] The Accra Accord (UNCTAD XII, April 2008) confirms the commitment of UNCTAD to strengthen the economic resilience of small island developing States.

43. The project will undertake to strengthen the capacity of selected small island developing States to attain the goal of resilience-building through technical assistance.[2] The cooperation of UNCTAD with relevant regional economic commissions and regional organizations will be an important facet

[1] See *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II, para. 98.

[2] The following countries have begun to benefit from, or have requested UNCTAD assistance: Cape Verde, Comoros, Kiribati, Maldives, Mauritius, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, St. Lucia, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

of project implementation. This includes working with ECLAC and ESCAP, the two main Caribbean regional bodies (the Caribbean Community and Common Market, and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States), the Indian Ocean Commission and the Pacific Islands Forum.

Objective of the Organization: To support selected small island developing States in the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean basin, Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean regions in their efforts to increase resilience to external economic shocks, notably by enhancing their economic specialization

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Trade and development subprogramme 5 (Africa, least developed countries and special programmes); Millennium Development Goal 8

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	36.0
Consultants	124.0
Travel	84.0
Operating expenses	1.0
Contractual services	6.0
Workshops	146.0
Total	**397.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened capacity of small island developing States policymakers to analyse, measure and monitor the various facets of economic dependence and economic vulnerability, and to mainstream "resilience-building" (vulnerability alleviation) avenues at all levels of national development strategies	(a) Increased number of country-specific resilience-building profiles realized and mainstreamed by beneficiaries, and effectively used for operational purposes
(b) Strengthened capacity of beneficiaries in the public and private sectors to enhance economic specialization, with particular reference to international trade in services, a sphere of specialization in which many small island developing States have a significant competitive advantage	(b) Increased number of sector-specific reports delivered and effectively used by beneficiaries to enhance economic specialization, in particular trade in services
(c) Enhanced capacity of policymakers in those small island developing States that face the challenge of graduating from least developed country status, to secure a "smooth transition" (avoidance of disrupting losses of least developed country benefits), thereby minimizing the concerns and fears that may be caused by the prospect of graduation	(c) Increased number of "smooth transition strategies" formulated, approved and mainstreamed by relevant graduating countries

Main activities

44. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Carry out data collection, fact-finding and relevant analysis in recipient countries, with local counterpart involvement;

(b) Provide advisory services, involving empirical, recommendation-oriented reports to beneficiary small island developing States, mostly for Government agencies and private sector organizations;

(c) Conduct training workshops or seminars of direct benefit to selected small island developing States on understanding the scope for "structural progress" in a vulnerable island economy, a prerequisite for resilience-building; foreign cases of successful economic specialization; understanding and preparing for graduation from least developed country status. One study tour will also be organized for officials of one small island developing States beneficiary;

(d) Issue a publication on resilience-building in small island developing States.

J. Accelerating progress of selected West African countries towards the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, particularly Millennium Development Goal 8, through trade-related training and capacity-building

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($577,000)

Background

45. The High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals in 2010 committed Member States to accelerating progress towards achieving Millennium Development Goal 8, including by further implementing Aid for Trade to help strengthen and enhance the trade capacity and international competitiveness of developing countries so as to ensure equitable benefits from increased trading opportunities and to foster economic growth.

46. This intergovernmental pledge has renewed the significance of the UNCTAD Aid for Trade initiative, which aims at alleviating those supply constraints of developing countries that limit their effective participation in international trade. Indeed, a number of supply-side constraints affect the capacities of countries to utilize the opportunities of trade for economic growth, development and poverty reduction. Such constraints include a lack of knowledge and skills to ensure that trade policies are development-friendly and adapted to local conditions. Therefore, countries need to put in place appropriate capacity-development frameworks that generate endogenous trade-related capacities for assessing, managing and adopting trade-related strategies and policies that will facilitate the integration of those countries into the world economy.

47. For more than a decade, UNCTAD, through its Train for Trade programme, has been focusing on capacity-building to strengthen trade-related human and institutional capacities. The proposed project will build on the expertise that the Train for Trade programme gained, in particular using information and communications technology solutions to make distance-learning an efficient and effective tool to enhance the trade-related capacities of the least developed countries.

48. The project will focus on West African countries which have specifically requested UNCTAD assistance and were selected in collaboration with the secretariat of the Economic Community of West African States (Benin, Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Togo). The training solutions will be customized to the needs and context of the beneficiary countries, especially the least developed countries, using their recognized capabilities in e-learning development and delivery. In particular, the project will explore the possibility of using Web 2.0 and Education 2.0 developments in order to provide new solutions to e-development and delivery of courses, actively involving trainees in these activities and giving them the opportunity to lead their own networks.

49. The project will be implemented by the Train for Trade programme in cooperation with other UNCTAD programmes. The project will benefit from existing partnerships between UNCTAD and

other United Nations agencies, as well as other non-United Nations stakeholders, such as universities and trade-related training institutions in developed and developing countries.

Objective of the Organization: To build sustainable trade-related capacities in the selected West African countries through the increased use of e-learning tools	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Trade and development subprogramme 4 (Technology and logistics); Millennium Development Goal 8	General temporary assistance	48.0
	Consultants	109.0
	Travel	59.2
	Contractual services	20.0
	Operating expenses	18.8
	Workshops	322.0
	Total	**577.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened capacities of local government officials to assess, promote and implement development-oriented trade and investment-related policies	(a) Increased number of policy recommendations stemming from the capacity-building processes formulated by national counterparts
(b) Strengthened and enhanced capacities of local government officials to generate and manage trade-related knowledge through the use of innovative distance-learning tools and techniques	(b) (i) Increased number of experts trained in the priority topics and familiar with the most relevant trade-related issues for their countries (critical mass of expertise) (ii) Increased number of UNCTAD-trained trainers replicating training activities at the local level
(c) Strengthened national and regional trade-related training institutions to locally manage capacity-building processes, including with a distance-learning component	(c) (i) Increased number of information and communications technology/distance-learning centres on trade and development identified and reinforced in each beneficiary country (ii) Increased number of partnerships between training centres and national trade-related institutions agreed
(d) Enhanced capacity of selected countries to better seize technological innovation opportunities in educational, professional and life-long training through distance-learning tools and techniques	(d) Increased percentage of Government officials resorting to distance-learning tools for vocational training or performing professional tasks

Main activities

50. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Undertake needs assessment missions in the selected West African countries in order to assess local technical capacities and constraints, and agree on the proposed plan of action;

(b) Draft the agreed training and capacity-building action plan for each country and for the region, which will be connected to Millennium Development Goal 8 and in line with specific needs and resources to be addressed by the project;

(c) Produce, adapt and validate face-to-face and distance-learning training courses according to the Train for Trade methodology, in cooperation with other UNCTAD programmes;

(d) Train potential trainers as well as distance-learning tutors to manage, implement and deliver the courses both face-to-face and via distance-learning using local capacities;

(e) Establish a network of trade-related training institutions and experts in West African countries;

(f) Convene a regional expert group to provide recommendations for the follow-up of the project, with a particular focus on distance-learning activities in West Africa.

K. Capacity-building for the formulation and implementation of Millennium Development Goal-oriented trade policies in developing countries contributing to accelerating achievement of Millennium Development Goals in the context of multiple and interrelated development challenges

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($694,000)

Background

51. In the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals in 2010 (see General Assembly resolution 65/1), Member States underlined the importance of the integration of developing countries into international trade in their efforts to achieve national goals and the Millennium Development Goals, and in particular to address poverty and hunger, achieve universal education, health and gender equity, and ensure environmental sustainability and the development of global partnerships for development.

52. The prospects for recovery and sustained trade growth are tempered by the severity and depth of the crisis in many countries, high unemployment, weak expenditures by households and banks, high levels of debt together with weak Government revenues, waning of the impact of Government stimulus packages and the continued existence of global imbalances. A sustained revival of trade growth is needed in developing countries to contribute to enhancing economic growth and fostering sustained development. In the context of reviving trade, there is also a need to ensure that any trade growth brings about welfare-enhancing improvements (i.e. increase in incomes, access to basic services and reduction of poverty), backed up with the strengthening of complementary regulatory, institutional and financial capabilities. Following the global crisis, many developing countries are re-examining their own best-fit trade policy frameworks, institutions and regulations at the national and local Government levels (that are tailored to their development situation and productive capacities), and targeting their national development goals and the Millennium Development Goals.

53. The proposed project will aim to make a contribution towards the design of coherent and best-fit Millennium Development Goals-oriented national trade policies that are oriented towards enhancing trade (export growth) while achieving social and economic improvements consonant with the Goals. These trade policies should be pro-poor in their orientation (targeting sectors that heavily involve the poor, including women) and environmentally friendly (targeting sectors that preserve the environment, such as organic agriculture or sustainable tourism). UNCTAD has been

requested by a number of countries to provide such support, including in Africa and the least developed countries, such as Rwanda, as well as in countries members of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

54. Synergies will be built with Delivering as One and United Nations Development Assistance Framework programmes, and in the case of least developed countries, with the Enhanced Integrated Framework. Trade and development priorities identified under the Framework process will be integrated into the trade policy review and formulation. UNCTAD will collaborate with the United Nations regional commissions and other international organizations, civil society and the private sector, as well as with national public institutions.

Objective of the Organization: To support developing countries in building the capabilities to elaborate coherent Millennium Development Goal-oriented trade policy frameworks that set the basis for the development, adoption and implementation of their own best-fit trade policies	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Trade and Development subprogramme 3 (International trade)	General temporary assistance 42.0 Consultants 220.0 Travel 104.0 Operating expenses 88.0 Workshops 240.0 **Total 694.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased levels of knowledge and awareness of the trade policy community of the contribution of trade to economic recovery, growth and sustainable development in a post-crisis period	(a) Increased number (around 200) of national trade policymakers and negotiators as well as academics and private sector representatives capable of assessing and formulating Millennium Development Goals-oriented trade policies, and undertaking the continuous adaptation and adjustment of policy measures to reflect changing development situations and needs
(b) Increased skills of policymakers in analysing the impact of trade on development and the potential contribution of key products and services sectors	(b) Increased number (around 150) of policymakers with improved analytical and policymaking skills for trade policy formulation, implementation and assessment, as well as enhanced cognizance about mainstreaming trade into development strategies
(c) A selected number of developing countries having elaborated a comprehensive Millennium Development Goals-oriented (mainly pro-poor) trade policy framework	(c) At least 10 comprehensive Millennium Development Goals-oriented trade policy frameworks adopted and followed up with adoption of trade policy regimes by countries

Main activities

55. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Prepare 10 comprehensive Millennium Development Goals-oriented trade policy frameworks in 10 selected countries in Africa, the Asia and the Pacific region, and in Latin America and

the Caribbean region that focus on developing productive capacities in resilient economic sectors that also foster poverty reduction;

(b) Conduct 10 national workshops to discuss and validate the 10 comprehensive Millennium Development Goals-oriented trade policy frameworks;

(c) Conduct two interregional workshops to share lessons learned and the findings and recommendations of the trade policies, and exchange experiences on best practices in Millennium Development Goals-oriented trade policies. The outcome of the workshops would be the elaboration of a booklet on best practices in development-oriented trade policies;

(d) Provide advisory services on building capacities and imparting skills to policymakers and analysts on Millennium Development Goals-oriented trade policy elaboration and related institutional and regulatory capacity-building;

(e) Prepare training materials on development-oriented trade policy formulation and implementation and conduct of training in 10 least development countries for policymakers, trade negotiators, the business community, academia and civil society.

L. Addressing the impact of trade and trade agreements on employment in developing countries

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($232,000)

Background

56. The creation of productive employment opportunities is essential for achieving poverty reduction and sustainable economic and social development, and the Millennium Development Goals. For the poor, labour is generally the only asset available. International trade and trade policies can contribute to the creation of productive employment. Many developing countries that oriented their economies towards dynamic participation in world trade have notable records of growth, employment creation and poverty reduction. Development was possible through creation of productive capacities and technological upgrading. Trade, industrial, employment and other policies were used to enable the positive development.

57. The recent global economic crisis has demonstrated the vulnerability of developing countries, mostly suffering from persistent high unemployment and external trade shocks, followed by declines in trade, economic growth and employment. To address this situation, countries need strong institutions, including social security systems, in place to protect the public when trade performance slumps are manifested.

58. The proposed project will support the formulation and implementation of appropriate trade and development strategies by exploring the link between trade and the international trading system, on one hand, and employment generation and development, on the other. The project will aim to strengthen two sectors, agriculture and services. Forty per cent of the workforce in developing countries is in agriculture, often including the poorest segment. The project analyses the link between trade in agriculture and employment creation as well as other concerns, especially food security (both Millennium Development Goal target 1). The relationship between trade in services and employment in developing countries is analysed owing to the significant contribution of services to gross domestic product. The analysis and other material, inter alia, from the International Labour Organization (ILO), will be used for capacity-building of policymakers, including in two interregional workshops.

59. UNCTAD and consultants will prepare four country-specific case studies and two global studies for capacity-building workshops. The project covers countries with high poverty and unemployment, and small island developing States or least developed countries. Trade statistics and recent economic downturn as well as ILO research are also criteria for the final selection. The knowledge tool to be developed by the project, focusing on trade policy aspects and the link to employment, will consist of a collection of case studies and other background and technical materials to support training courses for policymakers.

60. UNCTAD joined the inter-agency "International Collaborative Initiative on Trade and Employment and The Contribution of Open Markets to Sustainable Growth and Employment" (ILO, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, regional development banks, UNCTAD, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), World Bank, WTO). The project will be coordinated with the initiative to maximize the impact and knowledge developed within this initiative. ILO will contribute to the project through studies (published under ILO) and expertise for capacity-building, using its own funds, expanding the number of countries of coverage.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the link between international trade and employment generation in selected developing and least developed countries, and to support the implementation of trade and development policies with impact on productive employment and contribution to the Millennium Development Goals	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars) Consultants 67.0 Travel 35.0 Operating expenses 15.0 Workshops 115.0 **Total 232.0**
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Trade and development subprogramme 3 (International trade)	

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced understanding by experts and policymakers of the effects of trade, trade agreements and trade downturn risks on employment in 4 countries/regions and 2 sectors (agriculture and services) to support the formulation of effective national trade and employment strategies	(a) (i) Increased number of high-quality studies (at least 6) (ii) Increased number of experts and policymakers having followed the curriculum of the knowledge tool
(b) Strengthened knowledge on trade, employment and development of experts and policymakers, and enhanced capacity of policymakers in at least 4 countries to develop coherent trade and employment strategies at the national and international levels	(b) Increased number of experts and policymakers, including from the trade and commerce ministries, able to develop trade and employment policy chapters of development strategies

Main activities

61. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Prepare two national and two regional case studies on the impact of trade on employment and development. Two of those case studies would be in Africa (South African Development

Community and United Republic of Tanzania), one in Asia (Cambodia) and one in Latin America (Cariforum). Two case studies focus on agriculture and two focus on services;

(b) Prepare two global studies on trade in agriculture and employment, and trade in services and employment;

(c) Conduct two interregional workshops on trade and employment to share the lessons learned, develop policy recommendations and increase the capacity of policymakers;

(d) Draft four trade and employment strategy papers;

(e) Prepare training material and contribute to training activities and capacity-building of UNCTAD (such as paragraph 166 courses and support provided to trade negotiators), deliver presentations at international conferences to reach a wider group of policymakers (e.g. at ECLAC) and prepare a knowledge tool.

M. Strengthening of capacities of trade and planning ministries of selected least developed countries to develop and implement trade strategies that are conducive to poverty reduction

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($641,000)

Background

62. History has shown that trade can be a powerful and effective mechanism for poverty reduction in the least developed countries. The links between trade expansion and poverty reduction are, however, neither simple nor automatic. To enable least developed countries to harness the opportunities that trade creates, a high level of human and institutional capacity is required to formulate and implement effective trade strategies that are conducive to poverty reduction. Extensive research carried out by UNCTAD on issues affecting least developed countries, its participation in the Integrated Framework and the Enhanced Integrated Framework processes, as well as its provision of support to least developed countries in strengthening their participation in global trade, has created a very broad understanding of capacity gaps in least developed countries. Through the Integrated Framework and Enhanced Integrated Framework processes, almost all least developed countries have set up an institutional framework for trade mainstreaming and have carried out trade diagnostic integration studies with respective action matrices. These factors provide a sound basis for the development of comprehensive trade strategies with implementation plans, monitoring systems and budgets. UNCTAD has assisted least developed countries in considering and developing trade policies and strategies that contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction. These include development of national trade policy strategies, sectoral strategies (e.g. services) or adaptation of measures to reflect regional or multilateral trade agreements to take advantage of emerging trade opportunities.

63. UNCTAD, together with its partners, namely the other members of the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) inter-agency cluster on trade and productive capacity, can provide coordinated and demand-driven assistance for strengthening national capacities. The project will address human and institutional, and policy capacity gaps to create an enabling environment that is conducive to poverty reduction, and cover: (a) capacity gaps in terms of the understanding of trade policy and trade policy options; (b) implementation gaps in trade strategy; and (c) provision of assistance to selected least developed countries to develop trade policies that set the basis for engaging beneficially in global trade, building economic resilience and fostering productive transformation.

Objective of the Organization: The project aims at strengthening the capacities of trade and planning ministries in selected least developed countries to identify trade priorities as well as formulate and implement trade strategies leading to poverty reduction

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Trade and development subprogrammes 3 (International trade) and 5 (Africa, least developed countries and special programmes); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 8

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	55.0
Consultants	144.0
Experts	160.0
Travel	140.0
Operating expenses	22.0
Workshops	120.0
Total	**641.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened capacity of trade and planning ministries of participating least developed countries to assess trade options and fully understand trade strategies conducive to poverty reduction	(a) (i) Trade and planning ministries jointly assess trade options and successful trade strategies. They then develop a trade strategy and an implementation plan of sectoral trade policy issues (ii) Increased number of meetings and seminars on trade strategy issues organized jointly by both ministries
(b) Adoption of a trade policy conducive to poverty reduction with an implementation plan	(b) Draft national trade policy conducive to poverty reduction, with an implementation plan, prepared and submitted to the concerned Governments of least developed countries for consideration and endorsement
(c) Integration of development-oriented sectoral trade strategies and policies into national development plans (e.g. United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and poverty reduction strategy papers)	(c) (i) National development and poverty reduction plans reflecting priorities of trade strategies (ii) Increased number of assistance needs and operations identified in the trade strategies in line with the national development plans
(d) Increased utilization of Enhanced Integrated Framework and Aid for Trade resources in support of the integration and implementation of trade priorities in national development and poverty reduction plans	(d) (i) Increased number of trade strategies build on the diagnostic trade integration study or the study update and the respective action matrix (ii) Beneficiary countries have strengthened capacity to formulate financing proposals in line with Enhanced Integrated Framework and Aid for Trade guidelines (iii) Increased number of proposals and requests submitted

Main activities

64. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Conduct two national workshops per beneficiary country with Government officials and the private sector to prioritize recommendations in action matrices and to devise processes for developing and implementing a trade strategy and trade policy framework conducive to poverty reduction. A trade strategy and implementation plan validation workshop will be organized;

(b) Provide consultancy services to assist Government officials of trade and planning ministries to elaborate trade strategies and trade policy frameworks conducive to poverty reduction, and to develop training materials and evaluate the project;

(c) Draft training modules on trade policy and trade mainstreaming in beneficiary least developed countries to build capacity on the understanding of a broad range of trade issues, such as trade policy options, institutional requirements, coordination failures, drafting of project proposals in line with Enhanced Integrated Framework and Aid for Trade guidelines;

(d) Convene two subregional expert meetings of practitioners in the selected least developed countries to discuss challenges, lessons learned and best practices of poverty reducing trade strategy development and implementation;

(e) Compile a handbook and a project report on trade policy and strategy formulation and implementation to assist other least developed countries to develop trade strategies;

(f) Provide UNCTAD advisory services to selected least developed countries, upon request, to support the formulation and follow up implementation of development-oriented trade policy and related capacity-building.

N. Building national capacities for promoting foreign direct investment in green and other growth sectors

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($461,000)

Background

65. Global foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows rose marginally from $1,114 billion in 2009 to around $1,122 billion in 2010. The stagnant FDI causes serious concern and calls for adjustments in the operations of many investment promotion agencies. This, in turn, has led to increased demand for guidance, advice and training by UNCTAD on how to react to the emerging challenges. This proposal is in response to that demand. It aims to enable beneficiaries to capitalize on changing global trends, such as a growing share of services and the primary sector in FDI, increased FDI flows to and from developing and transition economies (South-South flows), and emerging investment opportunities, particularly in green industries.

66. The project will improve the effectiveness of investment promotion agencies in developing countries to promote and retain FDI in order to create employment, development benefits and increased competitiveness. At the same time, potential disadvantages need to be considered, including the crowding out of domestic firms, technological dependency, higher costs for essential goods and services, and related social consequences (e.g. job losses). Both the advantages and disadvantages need to be appraised by investment promotion agencies and policymakers with a view to minimizing potential negative effects and maximizing positive impacts.

67. The project will enhance the capacity of investment promotion agencies to attract green FDI, for example in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture and more energy efficient production. Countries should focus on sectors/subsectors where they can develop an internationally competitive offer and in which there are significant development benefits to be reaped through FDI. To identify suitable sectors, investment promotion agencies need to have the capacity to analyse global trends in green FDI and assess their own country.

68. The project will involve close cooperation with United Nations country teams and take account of the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks that specifically flag United Nations support in attracting FDI as an effective response to national development needs and priorities. It will also seek cooperation with the United Nations regional commissions (Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), ECLAC, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)) and with non-United Nations stakeholders, such as the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies and national investment promotion agencies.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of developing countries to attract and benefit from FDI in green and other growth sectors in order to create employment, promote agricultural development and reduce poverty	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Trade and development subprogramme 2 (Investment and enterprise); Millennium Development Goals 1, 7 and 8	General temporary assistance	40.0
	Consultants	154.0
	Travel	80.0
	Contractual services	50.0
	Operating expenses	35.0
	Workshops	102.0
	Total	**461.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity of policymakers and investment promotion agencies in developing countries to benefit from emerging investment opportunities in green and other fast-growing sectors (including South-South flows) with a potentially high development impact	(a) Increased number of beneficiary countries reporting more effectiveness in FDI promotion and retention in the sectors targeted by the project
(b) Establishment of a global online network on green FDI to enhance the exchange of best practices, cooperation and the development of global partnerships for development	(b) Increased number of investment promotion agencies in developing countries and other investment stakeholders participating in a new global online network focusing on green FDI
(c) A greater emphasis by developing-country investment promotion agencies on pursuing environmental sustainability through the promotion of FDI in green sectors, such as energy efficiency, sustainable agriculture and renewable energy	(c) Increased number of investment promotion agencies in developing countries reporting successful employment of innovative strategies and practices to attract green FDI through a survey of beneficiaries

Main activities

69. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Carry out technical advice based on requests from Governments of developing countries. Advisory reports will be prepared on institutional arrangements, sector-specific investment promotion strategies, policies and best practices to promote FDI for sustainable development;

(b) Produce practical guides to support developing countries in designing and implementing forward-looking policies and strategies (e.g. market creation policies, promotion of South-South FDI) and special measures (e.g. cleantech parks, eco-industrial parks) for the promotion of FDI for sustainable development, including enhancement of investment in energy efficiency, sustainable agriculture and renewable energy;

(c) Establish a global online network on green FDI for investment promotion agencies and other investment stakeholders, which will include a database on best practices in promoting green FDI, an information centre on green FDI events and contacts, a discussion forum and online UNCTAD training courses on investment facilitation and promotion practices;

(d) Organize regional investment promotion training seminars for countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The seminars will provide hands-on advice to investment promotion agency officials and policymakers on strategies, policies and practices to attract FDI in green industries and other sectors with emerging investment opportunities and development potential.

O. Promoting sustainable business models for development: investing in the poor, for the poor and with the poor

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($462,000)

Background

70. In the outcome of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals in 2010 (see General Assembly resolution 65/1), Heads of State and Government expressed deep concern that the progress made in achieving the Millennium Development Goals falls far short of what is needed and called upon the private sector to further contribute to poverty eradication, including by adapting its business models to the needs and possibilities of the poor.

71. The proposed project is developed in response to this invitation. The proposal focuses on promoting sustainable business models for development, as elaborated by the eighth session of the UNCTAD Investment Advisory Council, held in September 2010, which agreed on three principles for such models, namely: (a) investing in the poor, i.e. developing viable business models to invest in developing countries; (b) investing for the poor, i.e. investing in products and services that are accessible and affordable by the poor; and (c) investing with the poor, i.e. creating linkages with domestic firms and integrating local small- and medium-sized enterprises into the global value chain with a view to building strong indigenous productive capacities. Whereas business linkages have been studied extensively, the modalities of creating the right conditions for investment in the production of affordable (and adaptable) goods and services in developing countries, and of the development of viable business models for investing in the poor are still little understood and examined. At the same time, there are numerous examples of investing in the poor (e.g. grow mass markets by lowering prices) and for the poor (e.g. offer affordable goods and services) that could be used to synthesize good practices for business model developments.

72. The present proposal addresses this shortfall by suggesting developing sustainable business models for training in developing countries in the area of investing in the poor.

73. The project will collaborate with business schools in the North and the South so as to tap into the vast pool of available knowledge. The project also foresees and emphasizes collaboration with transnational corporations and their foreign affiliates. The sustainable business model curriculum will be developed and tested, then offered to institutions of higher learning in the South.

74. The project will be implemented in close cooperation with the United Nations regional commissions and other relevant international organizations. It also intends to benefit from the successful experience and network developed by the UNCTAD Virtual Institute. UNCTAD also intends to involve other partner agencies, such as the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies, business associations and the International Chamber of Commerce.

Objective of the Organization: To develop and promote a curriculum for sustainable business models for investing in, with and for the poor	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Trade and development subprogramme 2 (Investment and enterprise); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 8	General temporary assistance	30.0
	Consultants	99.0
	Contractual services	60.0
	Travel	36.0
	Operating expenses	37.0
	Workshops	200.0
	Total	**462.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Sustainability of business models for investing in, with, and for the poor	(a) (i) Increased availability of analytical support and successful case studies in investing in, with, and for the poor
	(ii) Increased number of business schools contributing to the development of the curriculum
(b) Increased awareness by the private sector of the potential benefits of investing in, with and for the poor	(b) (i) Increased number of entrepreneurs and scholars registered in the course and expressing interest in including related elements in their own projects
	(ii) Increased awareness of the business models aiming at improving the conditions of the most vulnerable by both transnational corporations and small- and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries
(c) Increased awareness of investment opportunities in support of the poorest fringe of the population	(c) Increased number of investment stakeholders acknowledging a better understanding of the investment opportunities created by the new business model curriculum

Main activities

75. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Elaborate a sustainable business model curriculum on investing in the poor, including case studies, syllabuses and exercises;

(b) Conduct tripartite seminars to fine-tune and finalize the curriculum, with participation from business schools, transnational corporations and local entrepreneurs;

(c) Finalize an online training handbook based on the newly developed sustainable business curriculum;

(d) Implement the pilot courses on investing in the poor in the business schools/business management faculties of universities in five least developed countries in the South. This will be achieved through five regional workshops: one in francophone Africa; one in anglophone Africa; one in Latin America; one in Asia; and one in developing Oceania. These workshops will involve professors from neighbouring countries so as to allow the widest possible discussion, diffusion and replication of training content at the national and subnational levels;

(e) Disseminate the online training material through the e-network of southern business schools and the community of investment stakeholders, and establishment of an online discussion forum.

P. Strengthening pro-growth macroeconomic management capacities for enhanced regional financial and monetary cooperation among selected countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and West and Central Africa

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($555,000)

Background

76. In recent years, Latin American and Caribbean countries have demonstrated growing interest in policies that aim at enhancing regional efforts for monetary cooperation, including the possible role of regional payments systems. The region has a long history of different approaches to integration. The overall results are most modest as the region lacks an alternative economic policy model to act as a reference point for sustainable, growth-oriented macroeconomic policies. This has undermined the effectiveness of regional monetary cooperation efforts.

77. An alternative macroeconomic policy orientation that is more widely shared among countries in the region and not focused solely on the stability of prices in goods markets could establish a virtuous circle of investment, productivity growth and growing real wages, and sustained growth of domestic demand. This will require that policymakers in the region regain space to manage interest rates and the exchange rate, key economic policy variables for creating an investment-stimulating macroeconomic environment. However, countries are unlikely to succeed individually. Regional monetary cooperation is indispensable for the success of a pro-growth macroeconomic policy. A common understanding about the role of monetary and fiscal policies, and adequate labour market institutions would increase the chances for outcomes such as trade expansion, output growth and employment creation.

78. Monetary cooperation among the States of Central and Western Africa faces a similar challenge of inadequate macroeconomic policy frameworks. The initiation of economic reform programmes and different processes of regional and subregional integration launched in recent years have revealed a significant need for capacity-building and technical assistance in the formulation and implementation of macroeconomic and structural reform policies.

79. Governments in the region (Argentina, Brazil and the Dominican Republic) have indicated their interest in moving forward with new research, consensus-building and capacity development in this area. In addition, UNCTAD collaboration with such regional institutions as the Sistema Económico Latinoamericano y del Caribe and the Institute of Applied Economic Research will provide an outreach platform for the project. UNCTAD will also mobilize technical expertise from the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization to share experience with Latin American and Caribbean countries and explore policy options in this area. In Africa, the Central Bank of West African States and the Bank of Central African States have requested support for their multi-year capacity building programme aimed at the formation of a critical mass of macroeconomists for the public administrations of the region.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen pro-growth macroeconomic management capacities for enhanced regional financial and monetary cooperation among selected countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and West and Central Africa	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Trade and development subprogramme 1 (Globalization, interdependence and development); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 8	General temporary assistance	50.0
	Consultants	165.0
	Travel	80.0
	Contractual services	8.0
	Operating expenses	2.0
	Workshops	250.0
	Total	**555.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Strengthened institutional knowledge, raised awareness, greater consensus about regional macroeconomic interdependence and the scope for regional monetary and financial cooperation, and improved mechanisms for systematic dialogue among senior officials of ministries of finance/economy and central banks of selected countries	(a) (i) Endorsement/adoption by policymakers in 5 or 6 partner countries and institutions of new pro-growth macroeconomic policy instruments (ii) Establishment of durable channels for subregional and interregional dialogue and coordination of financial and monetary policies among partner countries and institutions in each region
(b) Enhanced technical and analytical capacity among senior officials of ministries of finance/economy and central banks of selected countries on policy management in the areas of macroeconomic strategies, public debt and finance for development	(b) (i) 15 senior policymakers in each region trained and evaluated through courses in management of macroeconomic strategies, public debt and capital flows (ii) Five experts in each region trained as trainers in macroeconomic strategies, public debt and capital flows

Main activities

80. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Organize field missions by international and regional experts to selected countries in each region in order to assess new and emerging needs, and the vision of policymakers on their

experiences with regional monetary cooperation and their future development strategies, especially in light of new conditions revealed by the global financial crisis;

(b) Carry out detailed analysis by international and regional experts of the current macroeconomic situation of three or four selected countries in each of the two regions, focusing on the variables that are crucial for the effectiveness of monetary and financial regional integration schemes;

(c) Conduct regional seminars in order to disseminate analysis and assess further needs;

(d) Organize study tours to countries of the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization for policymakers from Latin American countries and West and Central Africa to share experiences and examine different levels and modalities of regional monetary integration;

(e) Prepare standardized training materials on pro-growth macroeconomic policy management adapted to the specific needs of the countries and regions concerned;

(f) Conduct training courses/workshops for senior and middle-level policymakers in macroeconomic management, debt analysis and monetary cooperation.

Q. Mainstreaming ecosystem service into the sectoral and macroeconomic policies and programmes of countries

United Nations Environment Programme ($542,000)

Background

81. Sound ecosystems management is a key element of sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction, as it increases the contribution of the environment and natural resources to a country's social and economic development. However, limited attention has been given by decision makers to the role of healthy ecosystems in providing sustainable livelihoods and the importance of environmental governance in empowering the poor. National Governments have therefore requested support from UNEP to address the barriers to the application of the integrated ecosystem approach in national planning processes.

82. The project focuses on the need to mainstream ecosystem service into development policies, ensuring a stronger link between policies for poverty alleviation and those focused on ecosystems management. Building on selected sub-global assessments that have already been completed and have generated scientific information on the state of ecosystems, the project will focus on developing and adopting tools and methods for decision- and policymakers to assist them in mainstreaming ecosystem management approaches into poverty alleviation and development policies, with close involvement of national and local stakeholders. The project approach will respond to national priorities identified in the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and will build on United Nations inter-agency collaboration mechanisms. The project will also promote the use of relevant findings from some key existing initiatives to develop a framework for capacity development for decision- and policymakers to better understand and use the findings from integrated assessments in national and sector decision-making processes.

83. The project will be implemented in two developing countries (to be selected from the sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean regions) which require further support in mainstreaming ecosystem services considerations into development planning processes.

84. The project will be implemented by UNEP in collaboration with other international and national organizations that have expertise in related fields. In addition to the national inter-agency

coordination mechanisms, other United Nations agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations University, will be engaged in the implementation of the project, mainly through technical inputs. The project will also involve capacity development for national institutions. Partnership with local research and training institutions throughout the project will ensure that in-country expertise is enhanced and the framework can be rolled out to other countries in the region upon completion of the project.

Objective of the Organization: To develop national capacity to integrate ecosystem services considerations into the macroeconomic policies and programmes of the selected developing countries	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars) General temporary assistance 80.0 Consultants 130.0 Experts 30.0 Travel 32.0 Contractual services 145.0 Operating expenses 15.0 Workshops 110.0 **Total 542.0**
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Environment subprogramme 3 (Ecosystem management); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7	

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased understanding and knowledge among national policymakers and other national stakeholders of the linkages between ecosystem services and poverty alleviation	(a) Increased awareness by national stakeholders of the findings of previous sub-global assessments, highlighting the linkages between ecosystem services and poverty alleviation
(b) Decision- and policymakers in two countries in different regions have access to tools and methodologies to ensure that their ecosystem assessment findings are integrated into policy decisions	(b) Increased number of tools and methodologies, including those related to valuation of ecosystem services, ecosystem accounting and poverty-environment indicators, made accessible to decision- and policymakers to integrate assessment findings into policy decisions
(c) Improved capacity at the national level to plan and design poverty alleviation strategies that integrate an ecosystem services-based approach	(c) Increased number of references to ecosystem and poverty reduction links in national development strategies and policy dialogues held at the national level, supported by tools and methodologies to integrate assessment findings into sectoral and macroeconomic policies

Main activities

85. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Establish a national network of experts and policymakers in each country, including those from ministries of environment, finance and planning, as well as legislators, to form national expert advisory groups on planning for poverty alleviation and ecosystem services;

(b) Organize consultations for members of the national expert groups to review the results of previous sub-global assessments and identify possible areas for policy interventions through the project, including national development plans, poverty reduction strategies and other related policy frameworks;

(c) Organize training workshops on tools and methodologies to mainstream ecosystem service considerations into development planning processes;

(d) Conduct economic valuation and ecosystems accounting, identify key indicators to be included in national monitoring systems and develop a national action plan and recommendations to mainstream ecosystem services considerations into key development planning processes at the national and sector levels, including those that address poverty alleviation;

(e) Organize policy dialogues around key national development planning processes, including review of national development plans and public expenditure, targeting relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector to discuss the recommendations developed through activity (c) above, and develop an outreach strategy for wider dissemination of the recommendations and action plans to all relevant stakeholders.

R. Integrating environmental sustainability in the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and United Nations common country programming processes

United Nations Environment Programme ($541,000)

Background

86. Since 2007, UNEP has been strengthening its engagement in the One United Nations pilot countries and the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, and has directly supported the United Nations country teams in mainstreaming environmental sustainability in United Nations common country programming processes in more than 40 countries. Through this support UNEP has contributed to strengthening United Nations country-level assistance in the area of the environment and has developed national capacities to achieve Millennium Development Goal 7. In addition, UNEP has been instrumental in the development of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) guidance notes on mainstreaming environmental sustainability and climate change in the United Nations country analysis and United Nations Development Assistance Framework. The United Nations country teams have welcomed and are increasingly acknowledging the wide range of expertise that UNEP brings including its normative, scientific and policy expertise, its regional and subregional approach and its network of environmental experts within governments and civil society that can provide critical inputs into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework process. Consequently, UNEP is increasingly being asked to take the lead in efforts to mainstream environmental sustainability in United Nations country-level assistance.

87. The overall goal of the project is to ensure that the United Nations system, through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, supports the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 7 and addresses national environmental priorities in selected countries with a focus on capacity development for both the United Nations country team and Government partners. Through this project, UNEP will build on the results delivered under the seventh tranche of the Development Account and expand its Frameworks engagement in additional countries. The project will develop national capacities to achieve Goal 7 by contributing to the implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and national development strategy in the five countries (one in each region of Africa, Latin America, Europe, Asia and the Pacific, and West

Asia) in which UNEP supported Framework preparation (18 months) during 2010-2011 with the financial support of the seventh tranche. The project will also develop the capacities of United Nations country teams and of Governments to integrate environmental sustainability in the country-level planning processes by supporting the preparation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and national development strategy in five additional countries (one in each region of Africa, Latin America, Europe, Asia and the Pacific, and West Asia).

88. The primary partners of the project are the United Nations system at the country and regional levels, and the Government partners. UNEP will engage to the greatest extent possible with local and regional institutions and organizations to implement the project.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacities of selected United Nations country teams and national institutions to integrate environmental sustainability in the preparation (5 countries) and implementation (5 countries) of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and national development strategy	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
	Consultants	65.0
	Travel	90.0
	Contractual services	383.5
	Workshops	2.5
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Environment subprogramme 4 (Environmental governance); Millennium Development Goals 1-8	**Total**	**541.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) The national authorities have improved capacity to manage environmental and natural resources in line with United Nations Development Assistance Framework outputs delivered under the seventh tranche of the Development Account in 2011 (5 countries, 1 in each region)	(a) Increased number of United Nations Development Assistance Framework outputs delivered for which UNEP is responsible
(b) Environment sustainability is fully integrated in new and additional United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and national development strategies (5 countries, 1 in each region)	(b) (i) Increased number of United Nations Development Assistance Framework outputs addressing the national environmental issues (ii) Increased number of joint United Nations programmes or projects addressing the national environmental issues (iii) Increased number of country-specific environmental assessments and information provided (iv) Critical mass of United Nations and Government staff with the skills and knowledge to systematically integrate environmental sustainability in the UNDAF and national planning process

Main activities

89. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Provide technical assistance through regional and local implementing partners as well as UNEP expert staff to strengthen the national capacities to achieve Millennium Development Goal 7;

(b) Provide environmental assessments and information to the United Nations country analysis highlighting the linkages to the Millennium Development Goal of environmental sustainability in the national context;

(c) Conduct training courses on United Nations country team and Government partners on integrating environmental sustainability in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and national planning process;

(d) Participate in strategic United Nations Government planning retreats and contribute to the development of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework results matrix.

S. Development of a review system for the effective national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements

United Nations Environment Programme ($543,000)

Background

90. One of the pillars of sustainable development is environmental sustainability. Multilateral environmental agreements have been integral to establishing standards, policies and guidelines for the stewardship of the global environment. However, with the increasing number of treaties and institutions responsible for their administration, coherence and coordination has emerged as a central issue in the discussions on reform of the international environmental governance system. Well-documented inefficiencies in the current governance system result in: inconsistency in the international legal system and a failure to capture functional synergies; insufficient and unpredictable funding to support implementation; a fragmented global institutional support system for implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements; and inadequate capacities within UNEP to implement its mandate under the Cartagena Package on the review of agreements.

91. In addition, there is growing concern and substantive data showing that despite the large number of multilateral environmental agreements negotiated to date, the state of the environment continues to deteriorate at an unprecedented scale, which negatively impacts global development objectives, such as the Millennium Development Goals. Without a clearer understanding of the current level of implementation and how effective it has been, there is, however, no way of understanding what the problems are and how to fix them. Ultimately, the success or failure of reversing global environmental degradation may rest on the thorough implementation of the agreements.

92. Certain multilateral environmental agreements have set up peer-review mechanisms and parties to conventions are obligated to report on the implementation of individual agreements. The Environmental Performance Review programme of OECD also provides independent assessments of a country's progress in achieving environmental policy commitments. However, no comprehensive or comparable reviews have been conducted on the cumulative effects of implementation of multilateral environmental agreements within a thematic cluster (e.g. biodiversity on chemicals) and to what extent the national obligations support or contradict one another within such a cluster.

93. The project proposes to address capacity gaps at the national level and investigate their effects against clusters of multilateral environmental agreements. It will increase the capacity of national

stakeholders in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to understand the real effects and the effectiveness of multilateral environmental agreements related to a field of environmental concern, such as biodiversity or hazardous chemicals and wastes.

94. The project builds upon efforts in capacity-building made by UNEP and others, such as past and current projects under the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, to identify strategic approaches to enable more effective implementation of such multilateral environmental agreements in those particular countries. The project will also conduct an inventory of country reviews that have been carried out and build on these experiences to develop a methodology for the thematic review of multilateral environmental agreements.

Objective of the Organization: To enhance the capacity of national Governments to implement their environmental obligations and achieve the environmental and developmental goals, targets and objectives agreed under multilateral environmental agreements	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
	Experts	100.0
	Travel	83.0
	Contractual services	160.0
	Workshops	200.0
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Environment subprogramme 1 (Climate change); subprogramme 3 (Ecosystem management); subprogramme 4 (Environmental governance); subprogramme 5 (Harmful substances and hazardous waste); and subprogramme 6 (Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production); Millennium Development Goals 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7	**Total**	**543.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced understanding by national stakeholders in 5 developing countries of the impact and effectiveness of multilateral environmental agreements in reducing environmental degradation at the national level	(a) (i) Identification of national commitments with regard to multilateral environmental agreements pertaining to a thematic cluster (e.g. biodiversity or chemicals)
	(ii) Availability of analysis of the environmental as well as socio-economic impacts of the national implementation of these multilateral environmental agreements to date
	(iii) Number of policies and laws adopted or revised to improve the implementation of these multilateral environmental agreements
(b) Increased capacities of national stakeholders in 5 developing countries for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and other environmental obligations	(b) (i) Number of national stakeholders participating in workshops to improve the implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements in the thematic review cluster

	(ii) Increased number of collaborative arrangements between national bodies to implement the multilateral environmental agreements in the thematic review cluster more effectively
	(iii) Increased cooperation between national officials, such as multilateral environmental agreements focal points and multilateral environmental agreements secretariats as well as other UNEP offices

Main activities

95. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Develop, through an expert process, a methodology for a review system for the effective implementation of multilateral environmental agreements at the national level. Although the focus is on such agreements, the methodology will be developed within the context of the three pillars of sustainable development: environment; economy; and society;

(b) Conduct implementation reviews of the multilateral environmental agreements in selected pilot countries;

(c) Design and conduct national workshops to assess the findings of the reviews and address the capacity gaps identified;

(d) Publicize and disseminate the aggregate findings of the reviews through governmental and intergovernmental channels, such as the UNEP Governing Council.

T. Strengthening the capacities of the States members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region to address the land and property issues of internally displaced persons and refugees, with specific emphasis on women's land and property rights

United Nations Human Settlements Programme, in collaboration with the secretariat of the International Conference of the Great Lakes, the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa ($452,000)

Background

96. The presence of armed conflict is one of the most fundamental threats to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. During conflict, the land and property rights of internally displaced persons and refugees, in particular women who head households, are at risk. Without access to land and security of tenure, vulnerable groups, including women who head households, cannot meet their basic needs related to, inter alia, food security, poverty reduction, nutrition and health. In short, conflict-affected societies stand little chance of achieving their Millennium Development Goals.

97. There is therefore increasing international recognition of the need to address land and property issues as part and parcel of a national development strategy, in particular for such vulnerable groups as internally displaced persons and refugees.

98. Decades of conflict and insecurity have created multiple waves of displacement and return in the Great Lakes Region of East and Central Africa. The area is home to some 12 million internally displaced persons, or 46 per cent of all internally displaced persons in the world, and around 10 million refugees, or 20 per cent of all refugees in the world. Many of these families have lost land to secondary occupants or have no legal proof of their land rights. Others do not have security of tenure in the places in which they have settled, whether in their home country or in a foreign country. Women who head households make up a significant portion of the displaced population, which leads to increasing vulnerabilities, sexual violence, forced evictions and deterioration of social cohesion.

99. Two protocols on land and property rights have recently been adopted (2006 and 2009). In December 2006 the 11 States members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region signed the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region. In 2009 African Heads of State signed the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, otherwise known as the Kampala Convention. Support is required to translate these protocols into improved security of tenure for internally displaced persons and refugees, including specific support for women's land and property rights.

Objective of the Organization: To increase Government and practitioner capacity to address land and property issues of displaced persons and refugees in selected Great Lakes States	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Human settlements subprogramme 3 (Regional and technical cooperation); subprogramme 1 (Shelter and sustainable human settlements development); Millennium Development Goals 1, 3, 7 and 8	Consultants 138.0 Travel 18.0 Contractual services 184.0 Workshops 112.0 **Total 452.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased knowledge, awareness and understanding by States Members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and practitioners of the land and property rights of internally displaced persons and refugees according to international agreements, their relationship to peace and development objectives and the different impacts of insecurity of tenure on women and men	(a) (i) Increased number of Governments and practitioners in select countries attesting to improved understanding of land and property issues, including how land and property issues affect both men and women. The baseline is to be established through assessments
	(ii) Increased number of requests for information and/or technical advice received by International Conference on the Great Lakes Region/ECA/African Union and UN-Habitat related to the land and property issues of internally displaced persons and refugees, with a special focus on assessing the requests for women's land and property-related information

(b) Increased capacity of Governments and practitioners to adapt the Protocol on the Property Rights of Returning Persons to national legal and institutional frameworks, including specific clauses relating to the land and property rights of women	(b) Increased number of Governments and practitioners applying or initiating processes to adapt the Protocol on the Property Rights of Returning Persons to national legal and institutional frameworks, including to the land and property rights of women

Main activities

100. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Prepare four country reports and one regional synthesis report drawing together available literature, data and information related to the land and property situation of internally displaced persons and refugees;

(b) Prepare four legal and institutional audits, including road maps, to facilitate the adaptation of the Protocol on the Property Rights of Returning Persons to national legal and institutional frameworks;

(c) Develop and deliver in each pilot country a two-day training package on land and property issues, based on existing materials in the region, supported by other relevant international experience;

(d) Conduct four one-day validation workshops on land and property issues, and legal and institutional reforms for Government and practitioners in select States members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region;

(e) Conducting information and outreach campaigns using relevant national and international information related to land and property rights, including dissemination through the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and UN-Habitat websites.

U. Strengthening capacity of policymakers in South-East Asia for promoting policies and developing plans for improved wastewater treatment and reuse in urban and peri-urban areas

United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ($348,000)

Background

101. Poor sanitation and wastewater management in developing countries leads to the contamination of freshwater sources and is a major cause of disease and death, and affects the health of ecosystems. Eighty to 90 per cent of all wastewater generated in developing countries is discharged directly into surface water bodies without any treatment (UN-Water, 2008). The economic consequences of poor sanitation and the discharge of untreated wastewater to the environment are also very serious. There is a lack of awareness among policymakers of the need to address the issue of wastewater management. Moreover, the very high costs associated with sewage collection and treatment systems often deter investments.

102. Very often large sewerage systems comprising sewerage networks and sewage treatment plants are unviable for the rapidly growing towns, owing in part to the massive investments required and to

the lack of adequate capacity to plan, design, operate and maintain such systems. Other options, such as off-site sanitation systems and decentralized wastewater management systems, are not explored owing to a lack of understanding among policymakers and planners, and poor capacity of water and sanitation utility staff. The result is continued poor environmental sanitation, including virtually the total lack of any wastewater treatment.

103. Decentralized wastewater management systems provide an appropriate and low-cost solution to the wastewater problem in many situations in the rapidly urbanizing areas of developing countries where neither on-site sanitation systems nor large centralized sewerage systems are suitable. They also have potential as a good business opportunity that has not been adequately explored. The use of treated effluent can support agricultural production, which in turn contributes towards better food security and livelihoods. There is also potential for small enterprise development for operating and maintaining decentralized wastewater management systems, making it available to communities. In many cases, this can provide incentives for households to improve their own sanitation situation.

104. The project, jointly formulated by ESCAP and UN-Habitat, seeks to address the critical problem in rapidly growing urban and peri-urban areas of South-East Asia of discharging untreated wastewater to the environment. It will focus on building capacity of policymakers and planners for better wastewater management through regional- and national-level workshops. It will also establish or strengthen existing institutions which can function as resource centres or referral points for expertise on all aspects of decentralized wastewater management systems.

Objective of the Organization: To improve wastewater management and reuse in South-East Asia, with a priority focus on Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific subprogramme 4 (Environment and development); subprogramme 8 (Subregional activities for development); Human settlements subprogramme 3 (Regional and technical cooperation), subprogramme 4 (Human settlements financing); Millennium Development Goal 7

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	30.0
Consultants	62.5
Travel	32.5
Contractual services	133.0
Workshops	90.0
Total	**348.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced knowledge and awareness of national-level policymakers, planners, local Government and service providers about decentralized wastewater management systems	(a) Policies and plans articulated in the 3 target countries to promote wastewater management and reuse through decentralized wastewater management systems
(b) Enhanced capacity in relation to innovative financing, building, operating and maintaining decentralized wastewater management systems	(b) (i) Increased number of proposals developed for construction, operation and maintenance of decentralized wastewater management systems in the 3 target countries

	(ii) Increased number of planners, engineers and community members trained in the planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of decentralized wastewater management systems

Main activities

105. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Raise awareness of policymakers and planners: national- and regional-level policy workshops; development and wide dissemination of promotional material, including a guidance manual;

(b) Establish/strengthen one or more resource centres for the promotion of decentralized wastewater management systems at the regional and country levels through training and study tours to other facilities;

(c) Carry out a pilot demonstration project in one town which improves wastewater management in the target community and increases the coverage of sanitation;

(d) Conduct project evaluation to assess enhanced awareness of policymakers, planners, local government and service providers, and the sustainability of the pilot and demonstration projects.

V. Integrating crime-, corruption-, drug- and terrorism-related issues into the preparation of national development plans and processes

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime ($650,000)

Background

106. Increasingly, issues under the mandate of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, namely crime, corruption, drugs and terrorism, are being recognized by the international community as major obstacles and threats to development, human security and good governance. These are inherently linked with the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals as was highlighted in the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals (New York, 20-22 September 2010). Moreover, the United Nations Millennium Declaration (see General Assembly resolution 55/2) makes direct reference to areas that need to be strengthened which fall under the mandate of the Office. The Declaration clearly stipulates the importance of peace, security and development, highlighting the need to: strengthen respect for the rule of law; take concerted action against international terrorism; make a commitment to counter the world drug problem; intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions; and take concerted action to end illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons. All these issues have an important impact, albeit indirect, on achieving the Millennium Development Goals and reducing poverty in the long term.

107. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has conducted various research studies and threat assessments related to the problems of drugs, crime and terrorism, and the way in which such problems affect security and development. It is due to this evidence-based research that the United Nations Policy Committee has decided to focus attention on this issue by requesting that a draft

policy paper be drafted on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as a threat to security and stability. The issues of crime and security have also reached high levels in various international forums. The Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Salvador, Brazil, in April 2010 focused strongly on emphasizing the criminal justice system as a central pillar in the rule-of-law architecture and highlighting the pivotal role of criminal justice systems in development.

108. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime places great importance on entering into a coalition with other United Nations entities that address internationally recognized public concerns, global public goods (e.g. human rights, environment and gender equality) and global public threats (e.g. crime, drugs and terrorism) in order to ensure a balanced United Nations approach to respecting national priorities on the one hand, and internationally agreed development goals and treaty obligations, on the other.

Objective of the Organization: To ensure that the issues of crime, corruption, drugs and terrorism are integrated into the preparation of national development plans and processes	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention, and criminal justice subprogramme 7 (Policy support)	General temporary assistance	50.0
	Consultants	120.0
	Travel	70.0
	Contractual services	218.0
	Operating expenses	15.0
	Communication	24.0
	Supplies	15.0
	Final evaluation	14.0
	Workshops	124.0
	Total	**650.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Drug-, crime- and terrorism-related issues have been incorporated in selected United Nations common country assessment plans and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks	(a) By the end of the project, an increased number of United Nations common country assessments/United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks which make reference to issues of crime, corruption, drugs and terrorism in selected intervention countries*
(b) Joint United Nations Development Assistance Framework pilot programmes developed that focus specifically on crime, corruption, drugs and terrorism for joint fund-raising purposes	(b) By the end of the project, an increased number of joint programmes developed with United Nations country teams
(c) A guidance tool for mainstreaming the UNODC mandate into United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and development plans developed and disseminated	(c) By the end of the project, a guidance tool developed based on best practices

* The selection of the intervention countries will be based on the cycle of the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks together with the strategic priorities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. It will be pursued also in close coordination with the regional directors teams.

Main activities

109. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Identify eight countries of intervention based on UNODC plans and UNDAF roll-out plans, and conduct assessment missions to these countries to define their requirements in terms of dealing with crime, corruption, drugs and terrorism;

(b) Organize consultative meetings with United Nations partners and national counterparts on crime, corruption, drugs and terrorism to disseminate findings of technical assessments and bring the findings into the common country assessments, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and national development plans, as appropriate;

(c) Develop, on the basis of the consultative meetings in the pilot countries, a guidance tool for United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime field offices to mainstream the Office's mandate into United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and development plans;

(d) Design, in coordination with the United Nations country team and the relevant Government counterparts (ministry of planning, ministry of development, ministry of finance), joint pilot programmes for the implementation of sections of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework that specifically address crime, corruption, drugs and terrorism for joint fund-raising purposes.

W. Strengthening the capacity of civil registration and vital statistics systems in Africa to produce continuous and reliable indicators for measuring progress on the development agenda

Economic Commission for Africa, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ($682,000)

Background

110. Available information in the Africa and Asia and the Pacific regions on levels and trends in development indicators, such as births, deaths and causes of death, are highly erratic and unreliable as a basis for making informed policy interventions and actions. The registration of people and of their vital events is crucial for governance, elections, distribution of services (e.g., health and education) and resources (e.g., land and income) and the establishment of the human rights of all individuals and of their role in development. Unlike censuses and surveys, civil registration provides both individual and aggregate information. When complete, it can provide inter-census estimates of populations and their distribution in the countries for planning and policy development. It is also the conventional information source used for monitoring internationally agreed development indicators, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. However, the civil registration and vital statistics systems in the ECA and ESCAP regions are weak. In the great majority of the countries in those regions, such systems suffer from the problems of weak infrastructure, weak organization and management of the registration process, and capacity constraints. They also lack political support and are weakened by outdated laws and legislation, and the low levels of population literacy and awareness of their importance for human rights and development. Low coverage is also due to the concentration of the civil registration and vital statistics in urban centres, leaving out rural areas where the great majority of people live. In addition, most of the people living in slums in urban areas are not covered by the systems. The project aims to contribute towards bridging these gaps by supporting the capacity of Member

States in African, Asian and Pacific countries to develop efficient and effective civil registration and vital statistics systems.

111. The project will be executed by the Statistics Divisions of ECA and ESCAP, with ECA as the lead agency responsible for managing the project and assistance from the respective divisions within ECA responsible for social development. One of the motivations for the project was the request from the Conference of African Ministers responsible for civil registration, which was organized jointly by ECA, the African Development Bank and the African Union Commission, with further technical assistance from the United Nations Statistics Division, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. These partners will therefore be involved in the implementation of the project.

Objective of the Organization: To build the capacities of national Governments in the Africa and the Asia and Pacific regions to strengthen the civil registration and vital statistics systems for efficient delivery of legal and administrative services, and improve vital statistics to help monitor the progress towards achievement of the targets under the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Africa subprogramme 9 (Statistics) and subprogramme 10 (Social development); Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific subprogramme 6 (Social development) and subprogramme 7 (Statistics)

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	56.0
Consultants	150.0
Experts	200.0
Travel	60.0
Contractual services	35.0
Operating expenses	21.0
Workshops	160.0
Total	**682.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved operational and management capacity of civil registration and vital statistics systems in developing countries in the Africa and the Asia and Pacific regions to continuously record and document vital events	(a) Increased number of countries in the Africa and the Asia and Pacific regions have updated the legal framework and adopted national strategies and plans for continuous and timely registration of vital events, in line with international principles and regional guidelines
(b) Developed institutional structures for regional coordination and harmonization of strategies, guidelines and efforts for promoting civil registration and vital statistics systems	(b) Increased number of African and Asian and Pacific countries adopting the regional plans for improvement of civil registration and vital statistics systems and regional monitoring mechanisms implemented

Main activities

112. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Organize expert group meetings on civil registration and vital statistics systems based on national information on and assessment of experiences with such systems in the Member

States. Two interregional expert group meetings will be convened to share experiences, review the achievements and validate the outcomes;

(b) Organize capacity-building workshops to build the capacity of civil registrars and vital statisticians to develop and implement civil registration and vital statistics operational and management guidelines, revise civil registration laws, develop civil registration and vital statistics plans and programmes, compile vital statistics, develop databases and use information and communications technology and various other aspects of civil registration and vital statistics systems;

(c) Develop training materials, including a handbook for instructor-led training at national and regional training centres, and online self-learning. These tools will be disseminated through a special e-learning and knowledge-sharing website;

(d) Publish guidelines and operational manuals on civil registration and vital statistics systems to develop medium- and long-term regional and national plans, communications guidelines at the regional and national levels, as well as operational manuals;

(e) Provide advisory services to selected countries to establish operational systems, using appropriate information and communications technology, to continuously record and document vital events and derive vital statistics;

(f) Carry out pilot implementations, including developing methodologies for effective dissemination and use of data for improved service delivery and monitoring of the internationally agreed development goals.

X. Strengthening the capacity of African countries to promote the use of renewable energy to achieve sustainable development and poverty reduction

Economic Commission for Africa, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs ($703,000)

Background

113. The promotion of clean renewable energies (including clean cooking fuels and stoves, advanced biomass cooking stoves and biogas systems, microhydro projects and wind and solar initiatives) is a potent pro-poor development strategy for the sub-Saharan subregion, with its huge rural population and high vulnerability to such climate change-induced calamities as droughts. The severe energy poverty in rural areas deprives communities of economic and social opportunities, as they do not have access to or cannot afford adequate energy services. Women are disproportionately impacted by the lack of energy, as they undertake the majority of household chores. In urban areas in the subregion some communities lack access to electricity and experience frequent power cuts which are the result of the subregional electricity deficit. Unfortunately, many national and regional initiatives and programmes aimed at reducing poverty have not adequately taken into account the pivotal role of energy in human activities.

114. As one of the most vulnerable regions, it is imperative for Africa to support global climate change mitigation efforts. Sub-Saharan African countries need to make greater use of their largely untapped renewable energy potential, especially hydropower, geothermal energy, solar and wind power, and more efficient use of biomass. The subregion must develop effective national policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency, and take advantage of opportunities for technological leapfrogging using, among others, the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism. There is a growing consensus that enhancing energy efficiency and promoting access to clean and renewable energies are effective methods for mitigating climate change. Cost-effective energy efficiency improvements and clean energy technologies are often self-financing in favourable economic and regulatory conditions, and sub-Saharan Africa can learn from the experience of countries which have successfully promoted and implemented this approach. Sub-Saharan African countries currently lack the policy and institutional capacity to promote clean energy and energy efficiency, including a conducive environment for the promotion of investment in the sector.

115. The project will build national and subregional capacity to promote the adoption of renewable and clean energy technologies and energy efficiency so as to mitigate the impacts of climate change. The capacity of Governments to develop financial, institutional and technological frameworks in order to scale up access to modern clean energy at both the national and subregional levels needs to be improved in order to achieve the goal of eradicating poverty by 2015.

116. The project will be implemented by ECA through its subregional offices within the framework of the multi-year programme between each subregional office and the respective regional economic communities, with the support of the relevant ECA headquarters divisions. The ECA subregional offices will collaborate with specialized energy institutions and power pools in their respective regional economic communities. The ECA subregional office for West Africa will lead the implementation of the project.

Objective of the Organization: To build the capacity of sub-Saharan African countries to reduce energy poverty by facilitating access to renewable and clean energy	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars) General temporary assistance 35.0 Consultants 166.0 Experts 70.0 Travel 79.0 Operating expenses 25.0 Workshops 328.0 **Total 703.0**
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Africa subprogramme 5 (Trade, economic cooperation and regional integration); subprogramme 7 (Subregional activities for development); Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific subprogramme 4 (Environment and development); Economic and social affairs subprogramme 4 (Sustainable development); Economic development in Europe subprogramme 5 (Sustainable energy); Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean subprogramme 9 (Natural resources and infrastructure); and Economic and social development in Western Asia subprogramme 1 (Integrated management of natural resources for sustainable development)	

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Establishment of harmonized financial, institutional and policy frameworks for the promotion of renewable energies in Africa	(a) Increased harmonization of national policy frameworks for renewable and clean energy

(b) Enhanced capacity of African countries to formulate and implement policies and programmes on renewable energy	(b) Increased quantities of renewable energy produced in sub-Saharan Africa
(c) Improved capacity of African countries to identify and develop renewable energy projects to achieve sustainable development and poverty reduction (Millennium Development Goals)	(c) Increased number of solar and hydropower plants in sub-Saharan Africa

Main activities

117. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Prepare background documents for regional and national expert group meetings, capacity-building training workshops, forums, seminars and study tours; develop guidelines and training materials, model agreements and standards for creating an enabling environment for energy efficiency;

(b) Organize one expert group meeting on developing harmonized policies, regulations and institutional frameworks for the development of renewable energies and energy efficiency mechanisms at the national and subregional levels to promote the uptake of clean and renewable energy technologies;

(c) Organize one workshop for 30 senior Government officers, representatives of national power production agencies, financing institutions, energy sector investors and independent experts on policy and programme formulation and implementation strategies to enhance the public-private partnership for sustainable power supply; design bankable projects for energy efficiency financing and building capacity to access energy finance from different funding mechanisms, and projects to promote models of energy efficiency and renewable energy investment frameworks in sub-Saharan Africa;

(d) Organize one forum on renewable energies for 50 participants, including Government policymakers, independent experts, researchers, manufacturers of renewable energy technology, the media, non-governmental organizations, representatives of communities and intergovernmental organizations, in order to share best practices and experiences on renewable energies in sub-Saharan Africa and to facilitate the adoption of optimal renewable energy technologies.

Y. Capacity-building for risk and disaster management systems through the use of information and communications technologies in Africa

Economic Commission for Africa, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ($689,000)

Background

118. Africa is one of the regions most affected by man-made and natural disasters. Disasters affect most critical resources and services, including communications, transportation infrastructures, the water and electricity supply, housing; health-related services, the supply and/or availability of food and educational facilities. Depending on the severity, disasters can impact the economic development of nations and affect people's lives.

119. Moreover, disasters are being recognized as resulting from unsustainable development practices, such as encroachment into high-risk areas owing to, inter alia, rapid urbanization, construction of unsafe shelters, pollution, loss of biodiversity and land degradation. This increased trend of disaster risks is jeopardizing the significant progress made towards meeting the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. Although some natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, cannot be prevented, the impact of disasters on communities, resources and infrastructure can be reduced or mitigated by promoting change in sustainable development practices. It is also evident that the poor suffer the most from the impact of disasters and are most likely to lose their lives and livelihoods. Disasters make food scarcer and destroy the already limited means the poor have to make a living. In this respect disaster risk reduction practices can help the poor become more disaster-resilient and food-secure. Hence, policymakers are becoming more aware of the need to link disaster risk reduction with poverty reduction strategies and programmes.

120. The project intends to build on the existing efforts of the Information Technology Centre for Africa by undertaking training of trainers who will provide support to African Governments and stakeholders in risk and disaster management and creating awareness of disaster risk reduction strategy-related policies. Communities of practice will be established as the result of interactions at the time of on site and online capacity-building and exchanges between the trainers and ECA staff to stimulate exchange of experiences and follow-up activities during and at the end of the project. An online risk-monitoring platform will also be developed.

121. The project therefore intends to build the capacity of trainers and policymakers in management, preparedness and early warning systems for disasters and risks related to the economic environment and natural hazards. Ten Government/stakeholder experts in disaster risk reduction, information and communications technologies and economic risk management in each of the four African subregions from East, North, Southern and West Africa will participate in the training of trainers activities, which will be conducted on site and online.

Objective of the Organization: To build the capacity of African policymakers, experts and stakeholders who work in the area of economic risk, disaster risk reduction and management, and emergency response-related research and activities, through exploitation of information and communications technologies and online platforms for risk and disaster management, and their integration into the national policies of Member States

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Africa subprogramme 7 (Subregional activities for development); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 8

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	42.0
Consultants	211.0
Travel	61.6
Operating expenses	23.4
Workshops	351.0
Total	**689.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of Member States to exploit information and communications technologies for economic risk and disaster management	(a) (i) Training of 40 trainers from the East, North, Southern and West Africa subregions, through workshops and online courses (ii) Awareness-raising for 80 policymakers/ stakeholders from all African countries on disaster risk reduction and risk management and monitoring

(b) Enhanced capacity of Member States regarding their preparedness to monitor risks and manage disaster	(b) Increased number of communities of practice on economic risks and disaster management established
(c) Disaster risk management and early warning systems developed by Member States	(c) Increased amount of training material distributed during the workshops and downloaded from the online modules

Main activities

122. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Develop course materials on economic risks and disaster management through the use of information and communications technology tools and platforms. The specific activities to be undertaken under this cluster include: (i) engagement of one high-level expert on risk management and disaster risk reduction to undertake needs assessment and develop a course framework; and (ii) production of training manuals on risks and disaster management for capacity-building workshops;

(b) Organize two training of trainers workshops on the frameworks of the modules and one awareness-raising workshop for policymakers/stakeholders in each of the four subregions (Kigali, Accra, Lusaka and Rabat) to deliver the courses on risk and disaster management;

(c) Develop an online economic risk monitoring and tracking platform;

(d) Develop and deliver two online training modules on risk management and disaster risk reduction and management to be hosted at the ECA online learning system.

Z. Strengthening capacities for the development of regional agricultural value chains in Africa

Economic Commission for Africa ($499,000)

Background

123. Regional strategic food and agricultural commodity value chains development and promotion processes that take into account the dimensions of climate change, food security and gender equity is an important concept for poverty reduction, as it implies a broad approach, embracing the complete agricultural system from planning to production to market. Programmes with an integrated value chain approach have a greater chance of success than interventions based on production or marketing alone. In the context of increasingly globalized agricultural markets, African countries need to form strategic partnerships through regional value chains that enhance investment, trade, marketing and food security.

124. Regional value chain development could also be one of the ways in which the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development process can be strengthened and the implementation of core activities under Programme pillars can be enhanced. For example, in order to accelerate growth in the agricultural sector, pillar 2 focuses on strategic value chains with the greatest potential to generate broad-based income growth and create wealth in rural areas and the rest of the economy. The main goal of pillar 2 is to strengthen the capacities of private entrepreneurs, including commercial and smallholder farmers, to meet the increasingly complex cost, quality and logistical requirements of domestic, regional and international markets.

125. Regional agricultural value chains integration can help identify efficiency gains that can be captured through integrated markets. One obvious efficiency gain relates to the fact that regional value chains are built on comparative and competitive advantages offered by two or more countries in an agroecological zone. This would result in economies of scale in the provision of support services and infrastructure required for connecting domestic private sector service providers to regional and global supply chains. The productivity gains arising from economies of scale and cost-saving arrangements are also likely to strengthen internal as well as external competitiveness of products and firms, leading to the creation of more jobs.

126. ECA will take the leadership role, but the process will be undertaken in partnership with the African Union Commission and FAO.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacities of policymakers and other key stakeholders to develop competitive regional agricultural value chains in Africa	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Africa subprogramme 2 (Food security and sustainable development); subprogramme 3 (Governance and public administration); subprogramme 5 (Trade, economic cooperation and regional integration); subprogramme 6 (Gender and women in development); subprogramme 7 (Subregional activities for development)	General temporary assistance	12.0
	Consultants	190.0
	Travel	25.0
	Contractual services	47.0
	Workshops	225.0
	Total	**499.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Enhanced awareness and knowledge of policymakers and key stakeholders of the potential benefits of the regionalization of the livestock, maize and rice value chains in Africa	(a) Policymakers and key private sector stakeholders, who have participated in project workshops/capacity-building activities, demonstrate that they have acquired knowledge of and capacity regarding the tools required for the development of competitive agricultural value chains
(b) Increased capacities of African policymakers to mainstream policy measures with regard to the development and promotion of agricultural value chains into agricultural policies within the context of pillar 2 of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme framework	(b) Increased number of national and regional agricultural policies that include policy measures for the development and promotion of competitive regional agricultural value chains
(c) Strengthened regional collaboration and partnership initiatives among private entrepreneurs (including commercial and smallholder farmers, especially women) for upgrading their position within existing and potential agricultural value chains	(c) Increased number of subregional and regional partnerships and collaborative projects on the development and promotion of agricultural value chains in Africa

Main activities

127. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Plan and undertake, in collaboration with the African Union Commission and FAO, field missions to ECOWAS and COMESA headquarters in Abuja and Lusaka to ensure the buy-in and ownership of the regional economic communities;

(b) Conduct, in collaboration with the regional economic commissions and ECA subregional offices, regional assessment studies to evaluate the economic benefits of rice, maize and livestock regional value chains, and to document the underlying issues, challenges, needs and gaps that must be addressed to facilitate agricultural value chain development in Africa;

(c) Plan and organize validation workshops on the findings of the regional assessment studies at the headquarters of COMESA and ECOWAS;

(d) Plan and organize, based on the recommendations of the regional assessment studies, two regional training workshops at the ECA subregional offices in Kigali and Niamey on the use of tools, such as the ones developed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and FAO for developing and analysing agricultural value chains;

(e) Plan and organize, in collaboration with the African Union Commission, FAO and the regional economic commissions, a continental public-private partnership policy dialogue forum.

AA. Strengthening the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to facilitate legitimate border crossing, regional cooperation and integration

Economic Commission for Europe, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ($750,000)

Background

128. Crossing borders has always been a problem in international transport and trade. Despite recent improvements, international transport still faces obstacles, costs and difficulties at borders. Border crossing problems most severely affect landlocked developing countries, as they seriously impede access by those countries to the global market and lead to substantial losses for the national economies. The competitiveness of those countries is undermined by cumbersome customs and other control procedures. Overall, limitations to trade and transport facilitation are detrimental to economic growth, regional cooperation and integration.

129. Control authorities at borders face security challenges related to smuggling, terrorism, illegal trade and immigration. In view of the present large volume of cross-border transport operations, customs authorities are no longer in a position to control every vehicle or container. Instead, they have to apply risk management and identify high-risk consignments on the basis of available data. However, the data provided for risk analysis in a given country could potentially be falsified or intended to mislead customs officials. Often, the most reliable data on the goods transported is available at the customs offices of departure at the origin of a transit movement following an export procedure. To the extent possible, these data should be collected and made available to the customs authorities of transit and destination countries through a common electronic data

interchange system prior to the arrival of the goods. The availability of advance electronic cargo information and the establishment of customs-to-customs network arrangements have been identified as cornerstones of the global supply chain security by the World Customs Organization.

130. Currently, only a few international conventions provide a legal basis for the exchange of information related to the international transport of goods. Among those, the ECE Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR (Transit International Routier) Carnets (TIR Convention) has the broadest geographical scope (67 countries worldwide). The exchange of electronic information is being addressed in the framework of the so-called eTIR project, which has been administered by ECE since 2002. The eTIR project aims at full computerization of the transit international routier procedure and will eventually replace customs paper documents by exchange of a set of electronic messages. The requirements of the necessary electronic systems have already been determined, including the establishment of a centralized customs-to-customs information network.

131. On the basis of the work already carried out by the eTIR project and its innovations, the proposed project aims at implementing and strengthening the capacity to use a versatile customs-to-customs information network in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. This will ensure a secure exchange of information related to goods in transit under cover of the transit international routier procedure. The network will be designed to facilitate, in the long term, the exchange of customs-to-customs and business-to-customs information globally. The sustainability of such a network will be ensured through a minimal fee-for-use. The secure electronic exchange of customs-to-customs information will lead to increased security and reduced border crossing delays.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to facilitate border crossing by means of increased exchange of secure electronic information between customs administrations

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic development in Europe subprogramme 2 (Transport); Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific subprogramme 3 (Transport); Economic and social development in Africa subprogramme 5 (Trade, economic cooperation and regional integration); subprogramme 1 (Macroeconomic analysis, finance and economic development); Economic and social development in Western Asia subprogramme 3 (Economic development and integration); Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean subprogramme 1 (Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 8.

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	27.0
Consultants	158.7
Expert group meetings	30.0
Travel	39.0
Contractual services	150.0
Operating expenses	17.3
Equipment and supplies	85.0
Workshops	243.0
Total	**750.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased exchange of secure electronic information by developing countries and countries with economies in transition with other contracting parties to the TIR Convention	(a) 3 of the 5 pilot developing countries and countries with economies in transition exchange customs-to-customs electronic information on transit international routier transport data by 2013

(b) Increased utilization, by developing countries and countries with economies in transition, of international standard electronic messages for the submission of transit declarations	(b) 5 developing countries and countries with economies in transition use standard electronic messages for the submission of electronic transit declarations by 2013

Main activities

132. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Convene an expert group meeting aimed at the assessment of the legal and technical needs of five pilot developing countries and countries with economies in transition (contracting parties to the TIR Convention) to extend the exchange of electronic information among each other and with other contracting parties. The linkages with major existing national and regional computerized transit systems will also be assessed;

(b) Develop and deploy a secure customs-to-customs versatile electronic exchange platform, taking due account of the specific challenges faced by developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(c) Convene a seminar to promote the electronic exchange of customs information and the adoption of standard electronic messages, with special focus on the specific requirement of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The project will provide funding for 50 participants from developing countries and counties with economies in transition;

(d) Provide technical assistance to national experts and conduct five technical workshops to link the selected pilot national or regional customs systems to the customs-to-customs exchange platform.

AB. Promoting energy efficiency investments for climate change mitigation and sustainable development

Economic Commission for Europe, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization within the framework of UN-Energy and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs ($1,250,000)

Background

133. Developing countries and countries with economies in transition face serious challenges in attracting private investments in energy efficiency. There are several reasons for this as well as possible solutions. First, dedicated sources of financing for energy efficiency are lacking and local banks are generally unfamiliar with such investments. This requires the creation of opportunities for banks and commercial companies to invest in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects through the development of dedicated public-private partnership investment funds. Secondly, local experts lack adequate knowledge and experience in identifying and formulating energy efficiency investment project proposals. There is a need to develop skills in the private and public sectors at the local level to identify, formulate and implement energy efficiency and renewable energy

investment projects. Thirdly, in the absence of policy and institutional support, private investors are not motivated to finance energy efficiency projects. This requires specific assistance to municipal authorities and national Governments to introduce reforms needed to support these investments.

134. A number of countries worldwide have expressed their interest in adopting energy efficiency measures in sectors with high carbon dioxide emission levels. For this project, each United Nations regional commission would select pilot countries that are (a) considering energy efficiency challenges as a priority of their national policies and services and (b) seeking to participate in the project (these will be countries with developing energy efficiency markets and products). A regional approach to the project will optimize resources, create synergies and enable the building of a partnership among regional and international experts. Additional resources would have to be leveraged to replicate this project in other countries, in different parts of the world. Cooperation among all United Nations regional commissions and with UN-Energy is essential. While the project includes activities on policy reforms, the main focus will be capacity-building in the development of energy efficiency investment projects.

135. The proposed project will be led by ECE and jointly implemented with other United Nations regional commissions and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs within the UN-Energy framework.[3]

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to attract investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in the context of climate change mitigation and sustainable development

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic development in Europe subprogramme 5 (Sustainable energy); Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific subprogramme 4 (Environment and development); Economic and social development in Western Asia subprogramme 1 (Integrated management of natural resources for sustainable development); Economic and social development in Africa subprogramme 5 (Trade, economic cooperation and regional integration); Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean subprogramme 9 (Natural resources and infrastructure); Economic and social affairs subprogramme 4 (Sustainable development); Millennium Development Goal 7

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Consultants	215.0
Travel	120.0
Contractual services	150.0
Operating expenses	33.0
Workshops	732.0
Total	**1 250.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity of national project developers, energy experts and middle-level managers in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to develop energy efficiency and renewable energy sources investment projects in private and public sectors	(a) Increased number of energy efficiency and renewable energy investment project proposals in the public and private sectors prepared by national experts in beneficiary countries and submitted for consideration to national and international investors, financial institutions and ad hoc investment funds

[3] UN-Energy is an inter-agency coordinating mechanism established in 2004 to promote United Nations system-wide coherence in energy-related work.

(b) Improved opportunities for banks and commercial companies to invest in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects through the development of new financing mechanisms	(b) Increased number of reforms (normative and institutional framework, mechanisms and incentives) to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy market formation

Main activities

136. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Develop a global energy efficiency network through the identification of national coordinators, national participating institutions and business development teams in beneficiary countries;

(b) Train experts, including representatives from the private and banking sectors at the national and municipal levels, in project development, finance and business planning (minimum of 1 course for each region);

(c) Draft case studies on the experience of policy reforms (minimum of 15 case studies) in cooperation with national coordinators and national participating institutions in beneficiary countries to be discussed at five regional workshops;

(d) Organize five policy seminars focusing on policy reforms to promote financing of energy efficiency and renewable energy investments with the aim of strengthening the capacity of national and local policymakers in each region;

(e) Adapt and disseminate investment project development standards, standard format and software applications developed under the ECE project on financing energy efficiency and renewable energy investments for climate change mitigation to the needs of stakeholders, including representatives from the private and banking sectors;

(f) Develop an investment project pipeline inventory: standard presentation of energy efficiency and renewable energy investment projects, with details of the total cost of each project, investment requirements, internal rates of return and carbon dioxide emission reductions for the submission of energy efficiency and renewable energy project proposals in beneficiary countries to investment funds, banks and commercial companies.

AC. Towards productivity convergence: trade, financing and technology for small-scale enterprises

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($575,000)

Background

137. Low productivity levels of small- and medium-sized enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean are a major source of the large and persistent economic and social inequalities in the region. Low-income employment is concentrated in these enterprises, compared to their counterparts in developed countries. Small- and medium-sized enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean register particularly low levels of productivity and wages compared to large firms, as

documented in the ECLAC document entitled *Time for equality: closing gaps, opening trails*, submitted at the thirty-third session of the Commission, held in Brasilia in 2010.

138. Strengthening the direct or indirect participation in international trade of small- and medium-sized enterprises can be a powerful tool to increase the productivity and wages of their employees. Exporting has many potential benefits, as such enterprises can learn more easily and adopt new technologies and production techniques from abroad, expand their market and customer base, diversify into related products and optimize their production capacity. However, the indirect participation in trade by selling products or services to other domestic companies that export may be easier than exporting directly because it does not require an export infrastructure, is less risky and demands less investment.

139. Various obstacles do, however, hold back the direct and indirect internationalization of small- and medium-sized enterprises in the region. One obstacle is the limited funds and lack of access to bank credit. Other factors include low productivity owing to inefficient production techniques, complicated formalities and paperwork required for export operations, difficulties in meeting quality standards, and non-tariff barriers to export to developed countries. As several case studies have illustrated, however, public policies may improve the enterprises' success in exporting clusters or value chains.

140. In the region, the formulation, targeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the policies of small- and medium-sized enterprises is hindered by the inefficient use or lack of data on the characteristics, productivity and international trade orientation of small firms. It is therefore essential to make better use of existing data and to design methods to evaluate the enterprises' participation in outward-oriented value chains. Asia offers several examples of best practices in this area.

141. ECLAC has developed methodologies and databases to improve the evaluation of competitiveness of the small- and medium-sized enterprises; has worked on addressing their financing difficulties and organized training workshops in this area; and has provided technical assistance on assessing financing difficulties and on innovative forms of credit.

142. The ECLAC Division of International Trade and Integration will implement the project in collaboration with the Commission's Division of Production, Productivity and Management and Development Studies Unit, and with the Commission's subregional headquarters in Mexico. ESCAP, ILO and UNCTAD will also be invited to participate in the training workshops and two high-level subregional meetings.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen Government capacities in Latin America and the Caribbean to assess the trade and productivity performance of small- and medium-sized enterprises, and develop innovative financing mechanisms aimed at improving their competitiveness and internationalization

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean subprogramme 1 (Linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation); Millennium Development Goal 1

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Consultants	160.0
General temporary assistance	35.0
Travel	80.5
Contractual services	15.0
Operating expenses	24.5
Workshops	260.0
Total	**575.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity of Government officials to evaluate the export and productivity performance of small- and medium-sized enterprises in selected clusters/value chains, with special consideration to the role of credit	(a) (i) Increased number of stakeholders using project methodologies and databases to improve their assessment of trade and productivity performance of small- and medium-sized enterprises
	(ii) Increased percentage of stakeholders who, after having participated in the case studies, consider that their understanding of the trade and productivity performance of small- and medium-sized enterprises and the role of credit in selected clusters/value chains has improved
(b) Increased capacity of Government officials within each participating country to formulate effective policies to enhance the competitiveness of small- and medium-sized enterprises, and a better understanding of innovative solutions to financing of small- and medium-sized enterprises	(b) (i) Increased number of public institutions dealing with small- and medium-sized enterprises that have incorporated recommendations emanating from the project in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies and instruments geared towards the export competitiveness of small- and medium-sized enterprises
	(ii) Increased percentage of representatives having participated in training activities who consider that their understanding and capacity to enhance the competitiveness of small- and medium-sized enterprises and to find innovative solutions to their financing have improved

Main activities

143. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Carry out country selection based on income levels, internationalization policies of small- and medium-sized enterprises, availability of their databases and motivation to participate in the project;

(b) Develop a database, including trade and productivity variables by size, groups of firms and subregions, without disclosing company data to ensure confidentiality;

(c) Carry out case studies on export-oriented and small- and medium-sized enterprise intensive clusters or value chains, involving data analysis and interviews with relevant stakeholders to assess its performance and barriers to exports and credit;

(d) Develop training materials based on the previous two activities aimed at strengthening tools and recommending actions to foster the internationalization of small- and medium-sized enterprises;

(e) Conduct a training workshop in each country for institutions dealing with the financing and export promotion of small- and medium-sized enterprises;

(f) Convene two subregional high-level meetings with representatives from Government and selected clusters/value chains to discuss the findings and recommendations of case studies and promote dialogue and cooperation;

(g) Draft a final publication presenting the main results of the project and technical advisory services, upon request, to assist countries in using methodologies and tools developed by ECLAC.

AD. Towards a low-carbon economy in Latin America: policy options for energy efficiency and innovation

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ($478,000)

Background

144. In the context of the continuing climate change crisis, the aim of the Governments of the Latin America and the Caribbean region is to contribute to the global effort of mitigating climate change while encouraging their own sustainable and sustained development. The Latin American economies, in the coming decades, thus face the challenge of simultaneously adjusting to the main impacts of climate change and contributing meaningfully to international agreements on the reduction of carbon emissions.

145. ECLAC has been deeply involved in the economic analysis of climate change, considering both the impacts of this phenomenon on the societies and economies of the region and strategies to mitigate it. ECLAC has been working on increasing awareness about climate change and low-carbon and energy-efficient economic growth, and is actively promoting the insertion of innovation policies and technologies both in the design and the implementation of public policies in the region's countries.

146. Moreover, ECLAC and ECE have been cooperating closely in the framework of the ECE Global Energy Efficiency 21 project. The basic idea of this cooperation is to transfer the valuable experience of ECE countries on capacity-building, policy reforms and investment project finance to the ECLAC region, through their regional commissions, in order to promote self-financing energy efficiency improvements that raise economic productivity, diminish fuel poverty and reduce air pollution, such as greenhouse gas emissions.

147. The project will build on the collaboration with ECE and proposes to strengthen the ECLAC region's knowledge base of the quantification of low-carbon economic growth. The quantification of potential benefits deriving from low-carbon programmes and policy initiatives, such as energy efficiency and innovation, at the national level, as well as the ex-post evaluation of national programmes and policies (in terms of energy saved, emissions avoided and other benefits and impacts, and their scope and duration), depend directly on the specific information and analyses available. Thus, the construction of this statistical base is fundamental for the evaluation of the efficacy and efficiency of low-carbon initiatives and policies, promotion strategies and economic instruments.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of Latin American and Caribbean national Governments to establish a path to low-carbon economic growth through energy efficiency policies and measures, with particular attention to innovation policies	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
	General temporary assistance	30.0
	Consultants	172.0
	Travel	91.0
	Operating expenses	21.0
	Workshops	164.0
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Latin American and the Caribbean subprogramme 9 (Natural resources and infrastructure); Millennium Development Goal 7	**Total**	**478.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Increased knowledge of policymakers and technical staff about the opportunities for low-carbon economic growth through the implementation of energy efficiency and innovation policies	(a) At least 3 Latin American and Caribbean Government institutions have used the analytical proposal, methodologies and project databases developed through the project
(b) Strengthened capacity of policymakers and technical staff to design and implement energy efficiency measures and programmes which promote, in particular, the dissemination of innovative technologies, in order to contribute to both economic growth and the introduction of low-carbon investment decisions	(b) At least 70 per cent of trained Government professionals have acknowledged that they have benefited from training in the design of energy efficiency and innovation policies for low-carbon economic development
(c) Increased collaboration of stakeholders at the regional level on the promotion of energy efficiency and innovation policies aiming at low-carbon economic recovery and growth	(c) At least 3 governmental and intergovernmental energy efficiency and innovation initiatives promoting low-carbon economic growth have been initiated or have joined the regional network created by countries of the Latin America and the Caribbean region through the project

Main activities

148. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Develop a database to evaluate the results of energy efficiency and innovation policies in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to evaluate the impact of alternative public policies on income, employment and prices on carbon emissions;

(b) Estimate the "capturable" potential benefits of energy efficiency and innovation policies according to technical and economic feasibility criteria;

(c) Prepare and publish a document containing the main findings of the project;

(d) Develop jointly the databases referred to in activity (a) above in four countries;

(e) Conduct training workshops in four countries of the Latin America and the Caribbean region and one workshop in the European region on the use of the developed databases and analytical methodologies;

(f) Provide technical assistance to four countries on the design and implementation of low-carbon policies;

(g) Develop a regional network of energy efficiency practitioners in participating countries;

(h) Conduct a regional workshop to promote regional collaboration and information exchange on low-carbon economic recovery and growth with emphasis on energy efficiency and innovation issues.

AE. Time for equality: strengthening the institutional framework of social policies

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia ($661,000)

Background

149. Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as other developing regions in Western Asia and in Asia and the Pacific, is facing persistent problems with respect to poverty, income inequality and massive social exclusion. In particular, specific groups of the population are not making sufficient progress to meet the Millennium Development Goal 1 targets as well as other internationally agreed development goals.

150. Although there has been extensive research regarding the economic, social and environmental determinants of poverty and inequality, crucial institutional and political dimensions have received less attention. Thus, providing a forum to analyse valuable experiences in the implementation of long-standing and effective social policies is urgently needed in order to increase visibility and awareness of the importance of political legitimacy to ensure the continuity and efficiency of social policy. More specifically, a critical aspect is the comparative assessment of different institutional frameworks for social policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation, since such an assessment influences the design, effectiveness and, to a large extent, the fiscal sustainability of social policies and programmes.

151. Facing these challenges successfully requires rethinking the design and management of social protection policies and programmes in the framework of fiscal and social covenants. It includes both technical and political dimensions when it comes to strengthening the "solidarity" — redistributive or non-contributory — pillar of social protection systems and promoting new fiscal arrangements in order to put together social expenditure, income redistribution and a rights-based approach in the provision of services.

Objective of the Organization: To promote social policies and institutional arrangements in countries of the Latin America and the Caribbean, the Western Asia and the Asia and the Pacific regions, aimed at reducing inequality and social exclusion in accordance with Millennium Development Goal 1

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean subprogramme 5 (Social development and equality); Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific subprogramme 6 (Social development); Economic and social development in Western Asia subprogramme 2 (Social development); Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Summary budget

(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	57.0
Consultants	241.0
Experts	30.0
Travel	78.0
Contractual services	20.4
Operating expenses	24.6
Study tours	35.0
Workshops	175.0
Total	**661.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened capacity of Governments to sustain effective and long-term social policies as part of inclusive social protection systems, based on social rights, and politically supported by fiscal or social covenants	(a) (i) Increased percentage of participating policymakers, practitioners and experts indicating that they have improved their knowledge and skills to identify long-standing priorities regarding the evaluation and monitoring of social policies as part of social protection reforms and consensus-building processes aimed at setting long-term social policy (ii) Increased number of countries generating and providing systematic quantitative and qualitative data utilizing the project's guidelines to improve the evaluation and monitoring of social policies and of institutional support for setting long-term social policy needs and priorities
(b) Enhanced knowledge and cooperation on monitoring and evaluation systems of social policy/social protection reforms and institutionalized support required for such reforms, through the exchange of experiences and good practices among countries of the Latin America and the Caribbean region and other regions of the world	(b) Increased number of policymakers, lawmakers, national experts and civil society organizations collaborating and sharing information and best practices on social protection reforms and the evaluation and monitoring of social policies through a formal networking mechanism created by the project

Main activities

152. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Prepare comparative studies that analyse new challenges and enable better understanding and knowledge of selected countries from the Latin America and the Caribbean, the Asia and the

Pacific and the Western Asia regions regarding experiences in defining long-term priorities and commitments in relation to social protection policies that contribute to reducing poverty, inequalities and exclusion, and provide support for monitoring and evaluation systems for such policies;

(b) Establish an electronic network of key stakeholders related to social protection, Millennium Development Goal 1 and internationally agreed development goals, with a view to facilitating the adoption of initiatives aimed at long-term commitments and consensuses on the orientation of social protection reforms;

(c) Update and expand the web-based database of social assistance programmes and transfers in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(d) Organize study tours and provide technical assistance in policy design and management to promote inclusive social protection systems;

(e) Conduct national workshops to discuss with public and private authorities the role of social protection systems, and define challenges for adopting long-term and sustainable commitments regarding social protection reforms;

(f) Conduct regional workshops to present and debate the recommendations on social protection reforms and the evaluation and monitoring of social policies that emerge from the project;

(g) Convene an interregional expert group meeting to exchange experiences, including the presentation and discussion of studies to be published.

AF. Strengthening the capacities of Latin America and Asia to develop and improve labour training systems and to protect workers against unemployment

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ($754,500)

Background

153. Much of the inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean can be traced back to the labour market. The material well-being of most households in the region is largely determined by the quantity and quality of jobs, and specifically by labour income. Inequalities in the assets available to the working-age population (and, accordingly, the unequal opportunities that those assets provide for employment in production sectors) heavily influence well-being and social cohesion.

154. Many factors could improve the labour market's capacity to contribute to greater equality. The project focuses on the development of labour training systems and protection against unemployment.

155. The opportunity to train is important for entering the labour market and first employment, and for moving into more complex areas, especially in dynamic production structures. It is also essential to enable those who are working to progress in their careers and to improve their skills in order to take on new challenges at work. Many Latin American countries have made considerable efforts to broaden the supply of training, making it more demand-oriented and providing a larger range of training instruments and contents. However, labour force skills are generally mentioned among the main labour market-related problems of Latin American enterprises. Very often, training systems have limited coverage, both for first time entrants to the labour market and for economically active persons needing ongoing skills-building or retaining. Large firms make more use of training incentives than small firms and they generally provide greater benefits to senior and administrative

staff than to production workers, while vulnerable groups have only limited access to training programmes.

156. In recent years some of the countries of the ESCAP region have been hit by severe economic crises, with profound social and economic consequences. Many of these countries face similar challenges of missing or weak unemployment insurance schemes and they need to improve existing training programmes for increased sustainable competitiveness and labour market inclusion of vulnerable groups, therefore facing challenges that are similar to the ones confronted by Latin American countries.

Objective of the Organization: To promote the improvement of unemployment protection and national labour training systems in 4 countries (3 in Latin America and 1 in Asia)	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean subprogramme 3 (Macroeconomic policies and growth); Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific subprogramme 1 (Macroeconomic policy and inclusive development); Millennium Development Goal 1	General temporary assistance	30.0
	Consultants	180.0
	Experts	120.0
	Travel	86.0
	Contractual services	40.0
	Operating expenses	4.5
	Workshops	294.0
	Total	**754.5**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Increased knowledge of policymakers of selected countries about designing adequate unemployment protection schemes or improving existing ones	(a) At least 75 per cent of participants in the national seminars organized by the project consider the knowledge generated as "useful" or "very useful" for institutional strengthening and developing unemployment schemes
(b) Increased knowledge of policymakers of selected countries about designing national labour training systems	(b) At least 75 per cent of participants in the national seminars organized by the project consider the knowledge generated as "useful" or "very useful" for institutional strengthening and developing of national labour training systems
(c) Policymakers of selected countries take into account the experiences of other regions in designing unemployment schemes and national training systems through the exchange of information, comparative analysis and South-South cooperation among Latin American, Caribbean and Asian countries	(c) At least 75 per cent of participants in the international seminar consider the exchange of experience and proposals on unemployment protection schemes and national training systems in different regions provided in the seminar has been "useful" or "very useful" and are interested in further activities to strengthen interregional links in this area

Main activities

157. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Review global experiences with unemployment protection schemes and national training systems;

(b) Carry out regional diagnostics (for Latin America and Asia) of the existing unemployment protection schemes and national training systems, and their impact and weaknesses;

(c) Carry out local studies on existing unemployment protection schemes and national training systems, and their characteristics in four countries (3 in Latin America and 1 in Asia), as well as on reform requirements in both areas (national consultants);

(d) Conduct local workshops to present and discuss the results of the studies with local stakeholders;

(e) Conduct national seminars to discuss the reform proposals;

(f) Organize an international seminar to exchange experience on unemployment protection and the national training systems;

(g) Draft publications on the findings;

(h) Provide technical advisory services, upon request, to countries in the respective regions.

AG. Strengthening information and communications technology capacities for disaster risk reduction and development: addressing information, knowledge and policy gaps in Asia

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ($600,600)

Background

158. Recent natural disasters, notably the devastating floods in Pakistan and the earthquake in New Zealand, remind us that Asia and the Pacific remains the most hazard-prone region in the world, accounting for about 90 per cent of lives lost owing to disasters, with the poor being disproportionately affected. Although many natural hazards cannot be stopped, risk of disaster can be reduced. In this context, the introduction and mainstreaming of information and communications technology (ICT) at various stages of disaster management has proven to be an indispensable tool in reducing disaster risk and in promoting early recovery from disasters. Such measures could range from ICT-enabled early warning to emergency communications.

159. Yet, ICT capabilities, institutional and individual capacities and governance remain limited at the national disaster management agencies of ESCAP member countries that are tasked with coordinating various sectoral ministries in disaster risk reduction. With disaster risks set to continue to rise, there is an acute need for improved availability of information and analytical capabilities in assessing socio-economic implications of disaster mitigation and preparedness, and in coordinating various sectoral ministries for timely actions so that more targeted and supportive information and communications technology policies could evolve.

160. Against this scenario, ESCAP decided to add disaster risk reduction to its work programme and established the Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction so as to contribute to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2005. In 2010, ICT for disaster risk reduction was made a priority work focus, following recommendations on the work of the secretariat by the first session of the Committee in 2009.

161. The project draws on ESCAP experience as the regional intergovernmental organization with the widest geographic coverage in Asia and the Pacific. It builds on the experiences and lessons learned from work on disaster risk preparedness, such as ESCAP collaboration with subregional organizations and United Nations regional offices to facilitate collaboration with disaster

communities and networks. In addition, it builds on results expected from the ongoing seventh tranche Development Account project "Improving disaster risk preparedness in the ESCAP region" being implemented by ESCAP.

Objective of the Organization: To promote applications of information and communications technology and to enhance regional cooperation for improved disaster risk reduction and management, as well as for improved management of the associated socio-economic risks, for inclusive and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific subprogramme 5 (Information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction); Millennium Development Goals 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	16.0
Consultants	70.0
Experts	85.0
Travel	60.0
Contractual services	100.0
Workshops	269.6
Total	**600.6**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved knowledge and capacity of policymakers to develop policies and strategies for applications of ICT and disaster risk reduction and inclusive development in ESCAP member countries	(a) (i) Increased number of ICT policies, strategies and programmes implemented and related to the socio-economic impact and risks in disaster risk reduction (ii) Increased number of ESCAP training initiatives that reflect training modules on ICT for disaster risk reduction developed through the project
(b) Increased sharing among policymakers of knowledge on effective strategies and policy options for ICT connectivity and disaster risk reduction	(b) Increased number of policymakers that have access to knowledge bases and provide information on strategies and policy options on ICT connectivity and disaster risk reduction
(c) Improved institutional capacity of policymakers to use ICT for socio-economic development	(c) Increased number of national training initiatives that reflect or incorporate training modules developed by the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development

Main activities

162. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Undertake gap analysis on information, knowledge and policy issues related to social and economic connectivity and disconnectedness, resulting from rapid ICT developments. Attention will also be paid to socio-economic impacts of disasters and the way in which ICT developments, e.g., in early warning or in-emergency communications, can mitigate their effects;

(b) Strengthen member countries' capacities to collect, process and contribute to basic and extended core ICT indicators for development, including ICT and disaster risk reduction;

(c) Organize expert group meetings and multi-stakeholder policy dialogues to be attended by experts from ICT and national disaster management agencies, planning ministries and academia in order to identify common challenges and discuss recommendations and concrete actions to be taken for disaster risk reduction and inclusive development;

(d) Conduct local workshops to present and discuss the results of the studies with local stakeholders;

(e) Prepare training modules on activity (d) above;

(f) Promote information dissemination and knowledge-sharing through the websites of ESCAP partner institutions.

AH. Strengthening capacities in countries with special needs on designing and implementing economic and social development policies to accelerate progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Development Programme, other United Nations agencies and the Asian Development Bank ($643,500)

Background

163. Despite some very serious challenges, the Asia and the Pacific region as a whole has achieved high rates of economic growth and overall development during the last decade, but continues to show deep social, ecological and economic imbalances. While some countries have good prospects of reaching the 2015 Millennium Development Goals targets, there are many which are either making slow progress or regressing. These development gaps or development deficits are most pronounced in the case of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, including those in Central Asia, and small island developing States. Known as the countries with special needs, those countries are the weakest links in the region's aspiration to achieve sustainable and inclusive development. The low capacity of those countries to address the impact of the imbalances has increased their vulnerability and continues to undermine their economic and social development. In particular, progress towards reducing poverty and hunger and achieving other Millennium Development Goals has been significantly slowed.

164. Recent ESCAP studies have identified a two-pronged strategy for accelerating the progress of countries with special needs towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.[4] First, promote growth in a more inclusive manner, which would increase the per capita household income of the poor and would speed up poverty alleviation (that goal can be achieved by promoting the transformation of their productive capacity, creating jobs, boosting agricultural production and strengthening social protection); and secondly, to mobilize national and regional resources to finance the investment required to reach the other Millennium Development Goals,

[4] ESCAP (2010), *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2010: Sustaining Recovery and Dynamism for Inclusive Development*; ESCAP 2010 theme study, *Financing an Inclusive and Green Future: A Supportive Financial System and Green Growth for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific*; and ESCAP/ADB/UNDP: *Paths to 2015, MDG Priorities in Asia and the Pacific: Asia-Pacific MDG Report 2010/11*.

including through public-private partnership, reorienting public expenditure, augmenting Government revenue and making fiscal incentives Millennium Development Goals-friendly.

165. ESCAP will implement the project in collaboration with ECE, UNDP, other United Nations agencies and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). "Delivering as one" (i.e., effectively exploiting the synergy between expertise and experience of various United Nations agencies and ADB in providing assistance to countries with special needs) will be the guiding principle behind the implementation strategy of the project. The project will also build on the existing regional coordination mechanism being chaired by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP to coordinate work with the regional offices of other United Nations agencies.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen national capacities in countries, including those with special needs, to develop and implement economic and social policies and programmes to accelerate progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars) General temporary assistance 27.0 Consultants 106.0 Experts 21.0 Travel 58.0 Contractual services 38.0 Operating expenses 17.5 Workshops 376.0 **Total 643.5**
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific subprogramme 1 (Macroeconomic policy and inclusive development); subprogramme 2 (Trade and investment); subprogramme 3 (Transport); subprogramme 4 (Environment and development); subprogramme 6 (Social development); subprogramme 8 (Subregional activities for development)	

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity of policymakers and other stakeholders in the countries with special needs to design and implement specific and actionable economic and social development policies and programmes to accelerate progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals	(a) (i) Increased number of policymakers in the countries with special needs who indicate that they have increased capacity to design policy measures for accelerating the progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (ii) Increased number of trained policymakers in the countries with special needs with the knowledge and expertise in designing and implementing economic and social development policies to accelerate progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals
(b) Increased capacity of key national stakeholders in the countries with special needs to develop, implement and strengthen partnerships and build a coalition of support for accelerating the progress towards the Millennium Development Goals	(b) Increased numbers of key stakeholders at the national and subnational levels in the countries with special needs who have acquired the knowledge and skills to develop, implement and strengthen partnerships for accelerating the progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

Main activities

166. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Prepare and disseminate knowledge products with particular focus on enhancing the capacity of policymakers and other stakeholders in countries with special needs to accelerate progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

(b) Provide expert and advisory services on designing and implementing actionable economic and social development policies and measures to accelerate progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

(c) Organize training workshops and seminars on designing and implementing economic and social development policies and strategies tailored to accelerate progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals in countries with special needs;

(d) Facilitate international cooperation to develop, implement and strengthen partnerships for accelerating the progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals by organizing side events at regional and global events, such as study-cum-training workshops through the South-South cooperation modality, network meetings on trade in Central Asia and public-private partnership round tables;

(e) Undertake an evaluation of the project by a consultant.

AI. Interregional cooperation to strengthen national capacities to measure progress in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs ($686,400)

Background

167. Gender statistics inform policy and programme decisions, and are critical for effective monitoring and assessment of gender gains and gaps, yet 15 years after the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action clearly laid out 12 priority areas and highlighted the importance of making available data on women and men, the need and demand for gender statistics continues to grow and remains unmet.

168. In the Asia and the Pacific region, a strong reminder came out of the 2009 Bangkok Declaration on Beijing +15 of the need to "intensify support for statistical capacity-building efforts on the generation of gender statistics". Governments emphasized the need for providing timely, reliable and disaggregated data by sex, ethnicity and other relevant subpopulations, and the development of methodologies for the collection and processing of the source data. Likewise, the 11th Triennial Conference of Pacific Women, held in August 2010, highlighted the improvement of availability and use of gender statistics and research as a mechanism for the advancement of women, and endorsed the development of a multi-year programme for the institutionalization of a gender statistics framework.

169. The current project is being proposed in response to clear and repeatedly stated demands for more and better data and statistics on women and men, and gender-based indicators. The respective subprogrammes of the main implementing partners of the project, ESCAP, ESCWA, ECE and the

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, are already closely linked and guided by recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Commission.

Objective of the Organization: To improve the capacity of national institutions in selected countries with special needs and least developed statistical systems to use data and statistics to monitor, measure and analyse progress in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific subprogramme 7 (Statistics); Economic development in Europe subprogramme 3 (Statistics); Economic and social development in Western Asia subprogramme 5 (Statistics for evidence-based policymaking); Millennium Development Goals 3 and 5

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	9.0
Consultants	91.0
Experts	48.0
Travel	55.0
Contractual services	259.0
Operating expenses	10.0
Workshops	214.4
Total	**686.4**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Relevant national institutions are guided by a coherent framework of gender statistics and indicators in providing, selecting and improving objective and standard measures for monitoring and assessing progress in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment goals	(a) (i) Number of countries that have subscribed to and/or adopted the recommended framework of gender statistics and indicators (ii) Increased number of countries formulating a time-bound national plan of action for improving gender statistics based on the recommended framework
(b) National statistical systems enabled to produce data and improve statistical estimates that address the current gaps and weaknesses in data systems for assessing progress in achieving gender-related development goals	(b) (i) Increased number of countries improving their methods, data and estimates for priority gender-related areas/indicators (ii) Increased number of countries preparing monitoring and assessment reports on national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, using more and better quality data and indicators
(c) Relevant national institutions strengthened to utilize, analyse, disseminate and communicate existing data and statistics for measuring progress in gender-related national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals	(c) (i) At least 50 per cent of participants in in-country training sessions indicate that their knowledge and skills are enhanced on the use, analysis, advocacy and communication of gender statistics (by at least 3 points on a scale of 1-10)

	(ii) Increased number of countries that have prepared and disseminated analytical reports on gender issues based on existing data sources, such as censuses of population and housing, labour force surveys, vital statistics and data

Main activities

170. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Establish a technical project advisory group to develop a core set of gender statistics and recommendations on its production and use;

(b) Organize regional-level consultation-cum-workshops to validate the core set, including its applicability to monitoring and assessment of national and international development goals;

(c) Design and implement a national stakeholder consultation process to formulate a time-bound national action plan for improving gender statistics;

(d) Organize an interregional workshop to take stock of good practices specifically addressing data gaps related to production of gender statistics with the use of existing data collection instruments and relevant data available in countries;

(e) Collect project country partners pilot data addressing data gaps based on common instruments devised, adapted and tested (disability, violence against women, unpaid work/time use) and prepare estimation studies (maternal mortality);

(f) Organize interregional expert group meetings to recommend mechanisms for establishing sustainable communities of knowledge that facilitate compilation, sharing and analysis of gender statistics;

(g) Conduct studies and consultation workshops on legislation, institutional mandates and structures, and national mechanisms to improve capacity to mainstream gender in policy- and decision-making processes through the proper use of gender statistics;

(h) Prepare analytical reports on gender-related issues in national development plans and the Millennium Development Goals from existing data sources;

(i) Organize regional-level expert group meetings of national statistical training institutes to develop a training curriculum for in-country training in gender statistics based on the findings of the previous two activities and of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and ECE, and on other tools and materials that are available;

(j) National statistical training institutes of project country partners conduct in-country training on use, analysis, advocacy and communication of gender statistics based on a standardized training curriculum.

AJ. Deepening regional connectivity: strengthening capacities of Asian developing countries to increase intraregional trade by implementing paperless trade and transport facilitation systems

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, jointly with the Economic Commission for Europe and in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($854,000)

Background

171. The global economic crisis has acutely affected the economic prospects for the developing countries in the Asia and the Pacific region, exposing the vulnerability of the region to shocks from outside the area. Deeper regional integration has been identified as a key to sustained growth and poverty reduction. As Asia has some of the world's most dynamic economies, enormous potential exists to promote intraregional trade and investment there. The reality, however, is that regional connectivity is lacking for many developing countries in Asia and the Pacific. For example, it is easier and cheaper to trade with Europe and America than it is with other countries in the region. Many forms of non-physical barriers and bureaucratic red tape constrain the intraregional movement of goods, particularly affecting the opportunities for small- and medium-sized enterprises and agricultural producers to directly participate in international trade.

172. The hidden costs of red tape amount to as much as 15 per cent of the value of goods being exported.[5] Fulfilling export and import procedures in many developing countries takes at least 50 per cent more time than it does in developed countries.[6] Therefore, the renewed interest in increasing intraregional trade would very much depend on how effectively trade and transport facilitation concerns are addressed, particularly through the application of information and communications technology.

173. The project therefore intends to build the capacity of national Governments to implement paperless systems for cross-border trade and transport and to support implementation of national and regional single windows, as defined in recommendation No. 33 of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business. The project is to be implemented by ESCAP jointly with ECE and in collaboration with UNCTAD. The United Nations Network of Experts (UNNExT) for Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific, an existing community of knowledge and practice established to facilitate capacity-building on paperless trade, will be expanded as a network for paperless trade and transport.[7] The UNNExT activities will be expanded to address the focus areas identified, facilitating transfer of knowledge between experienced developing Asian countries and subregions and those in need of capacity-building.

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[5] See ADB/ESCAP *Designing and Implementing Trade Facilitation in Asia and the Pacific* (2009) for estimates of trade costs (table 1.1).

[6] Based on World Bank, "Doing Business — Trading Across Borders", indicators. See also, ESCAP *Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report* 2009 and ibid., 2010 (table 13).

[7] This network was established by ESCAP and ECE in 2009 in collaboration with UNCTAD and as part of the implementation of a project funded under the Development Account (sixth tranche). See http://www.unescap.org/tid/unnext/.

Objective of the Organization: To build the capacity of national Governments to implement paperless systems for cross-border trade and transport, and support implementation of national and regional single windows

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific subprogramme 2 (Trade and investment); subprogramme 3 (Transport); subprogramme 5 (Information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction); Economic development in Europe subprogramme 6 (Trade); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 8

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	45.0
Consultants	150.0
Experts	70.0
Travel	104.0
Contractual services	60.0
Operating expenses	25.0
Workshops	400.0
Total	**854.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased knowledge and capacity of Government officials (at both the policy and technical levels) and other stakeholders (logistics and information and communications technology service providers) to develop and implement interoperable paperless systems adapted to their need for intraregional trade and transport facilitation	(a) (i) More than 75 per cent of officials and service providers indicate that they are able to more effectively promote or implement national and regional paperless initiatives for trade and transport facilitation as a result of their participation in the project activities (ii) Increased number of new paperless initiatives/measures for trade and transport facilitation implemented, or included in national/subregional action plans, in countries participating in project activities
(b) Establishment of sustainable and productive regional communities of knowledge and practice to facilitate ongoing sharing of expertise and experience on implementation of paperless systems for agricultural trade facilitation, transit transport facilitation and participation of small- and medium-sized enterprises in international trade	(b) (i) Increased number of registered participants in UNNExT online groups on paperless systems for agricultural trade facilitation, paperless transit transport and paperless trade systems for small- and medium-sized enterprises, including Asian developing country participants in specialized training of trainer programmes delivered under the project (ii) Increased number of UNNExT experts reporting specific assistance they provided for the implementation of measures relating to paperless trade facilitation, in general, and agricultural trade, transit transport and participation of small- and medium-sized enterprises, in particular, in developing countries of the region

Main activities

174. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Develop and publish technical and policy briefs to draw lessons and good practices from paperless initiatives for trade and transport facilitation; undertake studies that map out trade and transport facilitation systems in operation, evaluate their performance and identify the information and communications technology-related gaps in these systems;

(b) Organize two regional forums to share good practices and initiatives on paperless systems for trade and transport facilitation;

(c) Launch the expanded UNNExT in the Asia and the Pacific region and advisory groups and related online group/communities in the following focus areas: paperless systems for agricultural trade facilitation, paperless transit transport and paperless trade systems for small- and medium-sized enterprises;

(d) Develop training materials and guides in the three focus areas and organize subregional training of trainer workshops (Central Asia; South/South-East Asia) using the materials prepared;

(e) Provide support for national workshops in the least developed or landlocked developing Asian countries.

AK. Institutional and capacity-building for Arab parliaments and other stakeholders for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa ($510,000)

Background

175. The project focuses on the "security component", as defined in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security. The resolution calls for (a) protection of the rights of women and girls in conflict settings, (b) inclusion of gender training in peacekeeping operations, (c) inclusion of women in peacebuilding, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction processes and (d) increasing the participation of women at all decision-making levels and in peace processes.

176. To fulfil their obligations under Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), Member States were requested to draft action plans to facilitate the implementation of the resolution in their respective countries and to report periodically to the United Nations on progress achieved in implementation. To date only 19 Member States have drafted and adopted national action plans for the implementation of the resolution.

177. In this context the ESCWA Centre for Women has been providing periodic capacity-building activities to Member States to assist them in drafting their action plans. Unfortunately, efforts to assist Member States and national women's ministries to draft action plans will not bear fruit without the support of legislative authorities. Parliaments need to be involved in this process since the formulation of action plans by the Governments necessitates, in parallel, the amendment of specific discriminative legislation to protect women during times of conflict, the enactment of new laws to activate the action plan, such as affirmative action laws to increase women's participation

in decision-making positions/peace processes, and endorsement of the financial implications that the Governments have to bear once the action plan is adopted nationally.

178. Based on the foregoing, the role of members of parliament, which is not limited to legislating but also involves monitoring and oversight, is crucial for the effective and full implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). Therefore, the project aims at building the capacity of parliaments in this area in Algeria, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, the Sudan, Yemen and Palestine.

179. ESCWA, ECA and the Inter-Parliamentary Union will mobilize national parliaments to facilitate the organization of future workshops on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), following the end of the project, to ensure that the trainees, members of parliament and parliament administrators can share the acquired knowledge with other legislators and parliament administrators, thereby producing the desired multiplier effect.[8] Based on its mandate, follow-up action and expert advice will be provided by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, as needed. The project is a natural extension of ESCWA work on the formulation of national action plans for Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). It will be implemented in parallel to support those efforts in the legislative bodies.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of Arab parliaments to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Western Asia subprogramme 6 (Advancement of women); Millennium Developments Goal 3	General temporary assistance 15.0 Consultants 87.9 Experts 52.2 Travel 70.4 Contractual services 40.2 Operating expenses 0.5 Workshops 243.8 **Total 510.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increase in the number of draft laws in national parliaments supporting the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)	(a) Increased number of draft laws in national parliaments supporting the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)
(b) A vibrant and sustainable regional knowledge network on lessons in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) among members of parliament	(b) Increased number of participants in the network established to sustain the acquired knowledge and facilitate the exchange of good practices among members of parliament on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)

Main activities

180. The main activities of the project will include:

[8] Parliament administrators, i.e. secretaries of committees, are always targeted by donors and included in any capacity-building project since they play an important role in sustaining the acquired knowledge because unlike legislators, they are long-time Government employees.

(a) Sign a memorandum of understanding and a special protocol with national parliaments in the seven selected Arab countries that include the commitment of parliaments to facilitate the dissemination of acquired knowledge about Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and its legal implications through the organization of periodic workshops following the end of the project;

(b) Organize an expert group meeting to discuss the outline of a regional study;

(c) Undertake a regional study that will examine gaps in legislation in the seven selected Arab countries;

(d) Organize an expert group meeting to review the findings of the regional study and discuss the outline of training manuals;

(e) Prepare training manuals;

(f) Organize four training of trainers workshops, covering each one of the four main themes of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) under the umbrella of protection, prevention and participation, for members of parliament and parliament administrators from each of the selected Arab countries;

(g) Organize a virtual evaluation workshop, whereby the trainees will relate to their partners their experience in transferring the knowledge following the end of the project to further assess and evaluate the project and its outputs;

(h) Establish an electronic network for members of parliament and parliament legislators to sustain the acquired knowledge and provide a forum for the exchange of good practices and success stories in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

AL. Academy of Information and Communications Technology Essentials for Government Leaders in the ESCWA Region

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ($509,000)

Background

181. In an increasingly digital and interconnected world, policymakers and many other Government officials play a crucial role in creating and sustaining an environment that promotes the use of ICT for development, as conceptualized by the World Summit on the Information Society. Policymakers set priorities, procure and allocate funds, facilitate alliances and partnerships, and enact policies that promote the ICT industry sector and other important uses of ICT for development. Similarly, Government officials can utilize ICTs to create and maintain ICT-based systems that enhance Government efficiency, promote access by diverse ICT users and deliver important services to the country's population. Therefore, it is imperative for ICT for development initiatives to be implemented as part of a well-structured developmental national strategy within a broader perspective on how ICT can best address the Millennium Development Goals.

182. The Academy of ICT Essentials for Government Leaders in the ESCWA Region project builds upon lessons learned and the achievements of a similar academy launched by the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development in 2008. The Centre has made significant effort in the development of a structured and comprehensive ICT training curriculum, consisting of eight core modules and two editions of the ICT for development case study series, which will be revised and disseminated through the project. ESCWA would, as

part of the current project, customize, localize and translate selected Centre modules, create new modules and an online platform, as well as provide training and organize workshops that are in line with the needs of the region.

183. The Academy's goal is to help ESCWA member Governments to narrow ICT human resources gaps, remove barriers to ICT adoption and promote the application of ICT in accelerating socio-economic development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The Academy will serve to enhance national ICT for development capacity and will pave the way for training programme design and development through people's participation and ownership of the process, which can lead to maximizing impact and ensuring sustainability.

184. During the implementation of the project, collaborative partnerships will be established with the other United Nations regional commissions, mainly with ESCAP, as represented by the Centre, and potentially with ECA.

Objective of the Organization: To enhance the application of information and communications technology in improving the socio-economic development of the ESCWA region	**Summary budget** (Thousands of United States dollars)	
Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Western Asia subprogramme 4 (Information and communications technology for regional integration); Millennium Development Goal 8	General temporary assistance	45.0
	Consultants	116.0
	Travel	46.0
	Contractual services	65.0
	Operating expenses	8.0
	Equipment and supplies	5.0
	Workshops	224.0
	Total	**509.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Narrowing ICT human resources gaps in the public sector to fully leverage the opportunities presented by ICT in the ESCWA region	(a) (i) Increased number of qualified Academy trainers in the ESCWA member countries
	(ii) Increased number of governmental agencies adopting the Academy curriculum for developing the capacities of policymakers and Government officials in the field of ICT applications
	(iii) Increased number of training sessions on different Academy topics for policymakers and Government officials
(b) Enhanced capacity of policymakers and Government officials in ESCWA countries to plan, manage and fund ICT for development-related projects	(b) Increased number of online services provided by governmental agencies in the ESCWA region

Main activities

185. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Review existing ICT for development training programmes in the region, including a needs assessment survey; analyse and review the eight modules and case studies provided by the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development, and define potential new relevant topics;

(b) Localize selected modules from the Centre's academy; develop new modules; design and publish the training package for the ESCWA region;

(c) Develop the online training platform to guarantee easy online access to all the training materials;

(d) Organize three training of trainers workshops on different modules of the academy;

(e) Delivery by the identified national partners of training on the academy modules;

(f) Evaluate and assess the national roll-outs; organize one regional workshop to exchange findings of the evaluation report, explore new needs and produce a framework for the future of the Academy of ICT Essentials for Government Leaders.

AM. Developing the capacities of the Arab countries for climate change adaptation by applying integrated water resource management tools

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, jointly with the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for West Asia ($517,000)

Background

186. Nearly all countries in the Arab region suffer from freshwater scarcity. This condition is expected to worsen with climate change since climate change models generally predict a substantial reduction in the availability of freshwater resources. The ability to ensure freshwater quantity and quality in face of these challenges will have important implications for development in key socio-economic sectors. Unless properly and promptly addressed, these water-related challenges will hamper the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals related to poverty, health and environmental sustainability, as well as internationally agreed development goals aimed at achieving sustainable development.

187. In recognition of this urgent need, the Arab Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change, adopted by the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment in 2007, called for the preparation of an assessment of the impact of climate change on water resources. This invitation was formalized at the twenty-fifth ministerial session of ESCWA in 2008, which adopted a resolution mandating the Commission to prepare a vulnerability assessment of the impact of climate change on socio-economic development, with particular emphasis on freshwater resources. The Arab Summit for Economic and Social Development in 2009 subsequently endorsed the preparation of a project to assess the impacts of climate change on water resources in the Arab region. The project was approved by the Arab Ministerial Water Council and is currently under way through an inter-agency collaborative process.

188. The current project will build upon the findings of this climate change assessment by assisting Government decision makers and their advisers to better understand the linkages between climate change adaptation and the water sector, in particular how integrated water resource management tools can support climate change adaptation in key sectors, namely, agriculture, economic development, the environment, health and human settlements.

189. ESCWA and the UNEP Regional Office for West Asia are well positioned to execute this multidisciplinary regional project given their special role supporting the Joint Committee on Environment and Development in the Arab Region, which provides advice to the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment on climate change and other regional issues. To this end, ESCWA and UNEP will collaborate with other partners serving the Arab region, including ECA, WHO, the Arab Countries Water Utilities Association and the Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands.

Objective of the Organization: To develop the capacity of Arab Governments to adapt to climate change by applying integrated water resource management tools in the key sectors that will be affected by climate change impacts on freshwater resources

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Western Asia subprogramme 1 (Integrated management of natural resources for sustainable development); Environment subprogramme 1 (Climate change); subprogramme 3 (Ecosystem management); Millennium Development Goal 7

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	18.0
Consultants	177.0
Experts	23.8
Travel	24.7
Contractual services	31.5
Operating expenses	0.8
Workshops	241.2
Total	**517.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased understanding of Government officials and regional stakeholders of the impact of climate change on water resources as it relates to key sectors, including agriculture, economy, environment, health and human settlements	(a) Increased number of beneficiary countries adopting policy statements that recognize the importance of integrated water resource management for climate change adaptation
(b) Increased capacity of Arab Governments to incorporate integrated water resource management tools into strategies, policies, plans and programmes related to key sectors that will be affected by climate change impacts on water resources	(b) Increased number of climate change adaptation strategies, policies, plans and programmes that incorporate integrated water resource management tools in the key sectors that will be affected by climate change impacts on water resources

Main activities

190. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Conduct an inception meeting where the implementing partners will set the terms of reference and responsibilities for the five training modules, the training manual and the training workshops on integrated water resource management tools for climate change adaptation in key sectors, as well as the layout of the consultative process with Governments;

(b) Organize an expert meeting to review and comment upon the five draft training modules;

(c) Organize five training workshops (3 in Lebanon and 2 in Jordan), comprising one on each training module;

(d) Conduct an evaluation of each training module at the end of each training workshop and incorporate the comments into the training modules prior to finalizing the training manual;

(e) Finalize, translate and disseminate the training manual on integrated water resource management tools for climate change adaptation in the key sectors addressed during the project. The manual would be launched in cooperation with partners during relevant events related to water and climate change at the global, regional and national levels.

AN. Strengthening capacities to utilize workers' remittances in financing for development

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs ($464,000)

Background

191. International remittances to developing countries have grown rapidly over the past decade. While the recent economic crisis has seen a moderation in remittance flows, they have remained far more stable than other categories of private capital flows. In some countries with a long history of emigration, such as El Salvador and Mexico, Governments have adopted comprehensive strategies to harness remittances for development which are aimed at increasing the inflows of remittances channelled through the banking system and directing them towards financing development projects. These initiatives, together with fiscal and institutional incentives, have resulted in an increase of inflows remitted and channelled to finance development, and have helped to create jobs, reduce illiteracy rates, alleviate poverty and improve population well-being, thus contributing to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. They can also compensate for the current reduction in foreign direct investment experienced by many least developed countries.

192. Nine labour-exporting Arab States, namely Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen, receive significant remittance inflows on a regular basis which account for a significant proportion of the recipient country's gross domestic product. Remittances constitute a stable source of external capital inflows that account for a large part of foreign exchange in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Yemen. Despite the large amounts of remittances received by labour-exporting Arab States, three major challenges persist: (a) the non-existence of national strategies and policies to channel remittances to development; (b) the relatively weak financial and institutional infrastructure supporting the remittances; and (c) the lack of sufficient data/information on workers' remittances.

193. The proposed project will complement the recently initiated work on harnessing migration for development by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. It will thus benefit from these ongoing projects in terms of country-specific data, experience and information as well as IOM intellectual, technical and logistical support. The project will also constitute a follow-up to the analytical work of the ECA North Africa Office on international migration and development in North Africa and on workers' mobility in the Maghreb, and a follow-up to the recent expert group meetings organized by ESCWA on the role of workers' remittances in development finance. In addition, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs has in recent years devoted greater attention to monitoring remittances and analysing their impact.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacities of Government officials to formulate and adopt strategies, policies and programmes to enhance the impact of workers' remittances in financing for development in nine labour-exporting Arab States

Relationship to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals: Economic and social development in Western Asia subprogramme 3 (Economic development and integration); Economic and social development in Africa subprogramme 7 (Subregional activities for development, component 1: Subregional activities in North Africa); Economic and social affairs subprogramme 10 (Financing for development); Millennium Development Goal 8

Summary budget
(Thousands of United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	30.0
Consultants	160.0
Travel	75.0
Contractual services	10.0
Operating expenses	9.0
Workshops	180.0
Total	**464.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) To increase the understanding of policymakers in the nine member countries of the positive impact of workers' remittances as an additional source to finance development and to support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals	(a) Increased number of countries having adopted policies and strategies which recognize the importance of workers' remittances as an additional source for financing development
(b) To improve the technical capacity of the nine Member States to develop policy measures and initiatives to channel part of workers' remittances towards investment	(b) (i) Increased number of policies, measures and initiatives that integrate workers' remittances to the pool of external resources to finance development (ii) Increased variety of available data related to remittances in selected Member States (where there is a scarcity of data on workers' remittances)

Main activities

194. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Conduct six national studies to determine practical policies and programmes aiming at enhancing the impact of remittances in financing for development;

(b) Organize two subregional seminars for Government officials from different ministries and agencies (investment, national economy, planning, international cooperation and emigration affairs) to improve the technical capabilities of Member States in designing and implementing programmes for enhancing the development impact of workers' remittances;

(c) Organize five joint national workshops for concerned Government officials, banking and other financial institutions to enhance their technical capabilities to design ways and means to increase the penetration rate of financial institutions' operations in rural and remote areas and to improve the financial infrastructure supporting remittances;

(d) Organize one subregional workshop for concerned Government officials in the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen to enhance their technical capabilities to collect, manage and disseminate data on workers' remittances;

(e) Provide advisory services to strengthen national and regional institutions in dealing with workers' remittances and financing for development issues.

Appendix

Projects proposed for funding from the Development Account during the biennium 2012-2013

Project title	*Amount (United States dollars)*
A. Capacity-building for removing constraints in utilizing trade-related international support measures for least developed countries (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with ESCAP, ECA, the International Trade Centre, UNCTAD, WTO and the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States)	670 000
B. Strengthening capacities of the public sector in least developed countries to deliver quality services equitably through the transfer and adaptation of innovative practices (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UN-Women and UN-Habitat)	640 300
C. Strengthening national capacities of conflict-affected countries to manage water scarcity and droughts (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with ESCWA, ECA, UNEP, FAO, and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations)	570 000
D. Supporting the development of low-carbon technologies for resilient green economies in small island developing States (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with UNEP and ESCAP)	650 000
E. Climate change financing for forests: reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation — plus and its impacts on financing for other functions of forests worldwide (Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	600 000
F. Fostering private-public partnerships to strengthen national capacities for designing, implementing and evaluating development-oriented macroeconomic policies to generate employment, growth and poverty reduction (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with UNDP and the United Nations regional commissions)	400 000
G. Helping developing countries measure progress towards achieving a green economy (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with ESCWA, ECA, ESCAP, ECLAC, UNCTAD and UNEP)	800 000
H. Strengthening the geospatial information management capacities of developing countries for better policymaking at the national, regional and international levels (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with ESCWA, ECA, ECE, ECLAC and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations)	400 000
I. Supporting small island developing States in their efforts to build economic resilience (UNCTAD)	397 000

Project title	*Amount (United States dollars)*
J. Accelerating progress of selected West African countries towards the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, particularly Millennium Development Goal 8, through trade-related training and capacity-building (UNCTAD)	577 000
K. Capacity-building for the formulation and implementation of Millennium Development Goals-oriented trade policies in developing countries contributing to accelerating achievement of Millennium Development Goals in the context of multiple and interrelated development challenges (UNCTAD)	694 000
L. Addressing the impact of trade and trade agreements on employment in developing countries (UNCTAD)	232 000
M. Strengthening of capacities of trade and planning ministries of selected least developed countries to develop and implement trade strategies that are conducive to poverty reduction (UNCTAD)	641 000
N. Building national capacities for promoting foreign direct investment in green and other growth sectors (UNCTAD)	461 000
O. Promoting sustainable business models for development: investing in the poor, for the poor and with the poor (UNCTAD)	462 000
P. Strengthening pro-growth macroeconomic management capacities for enhanced regional financial and monetary cooperation among selected countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and West and Central Africa (UNCTAD)	555 000
Q. Mainstreaming ecosystem service into the sectoral and macroeconomic policies and programmes of countries (UNEP)	542 000
R. Integrating environmental sustainability in the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and United Nations common country programming processes (UNEP)	541 000
S. Development of a review system for the effective national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (UNEP)	543 000
T. Strengthening the capacities of the States members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region to address the land and property issues of internally displaced persons and refugees, with specific emphasis on women's land and property rights (UN-Habitat, in collaboration with the secretariat of the International Conference of the Great Lakes, the African Union and ECA)	452 000
U. Strengthening capacity of policymakers in South-East Asia for promoting policies and developing plans for improved wastewater treatment and reuse in urban and peri-urban areas (UN-Habitat and ESCAP)	348 000

Project title	*Amount (United States dollars)*
V. Integrating crime-, corruption-, drugs- and terrorism-related issues into the preparation of national development plans and processes (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)	650 000
W. Strengthening the capacity of civil registration and vital statistics systems in Africa to produce continuous and reliable indicators for measuring progress on the development agenda (ECA, in collaboration with ESCAP)	682 000
X. Strengthening the capacity of African countries to promote the use of renewable energy to achieve sustainable development and poverty reduction (ECA, in collaboration with ESCAP, ECE, ECLAC, ESCWA and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	703 000
Y. Capacity-building for risk and disaster management systems through the use of information and communications technologies in Africa (ECA, in collaboration with ESCAP)	689 000
Z. Strengthening capacities for the development of regional agricultural value chains in Africa (ECA)	499 000
AA. Strengthening the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to facilitate legitimate border crossing, regional cooperation and integration (ECE, in collaboration with ESCAP, ESCWA, ECA, and ECLAC)	750 000
AB. Promoting energy efficiency investments for climate change mitigation and sustainable development (ECE, in collaboration with ESCAP, ESCWA, ECA, ECLAC, UNIDO and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	1 250 000
AC. Towards productivity convergence: trade, financing and technology for small-scale enterprises (ECLAC, in collaboration with ESCAP, ILO and UNCTAD)	575 000
AD. Towards a low-carbon economy in Latin America: policy options for energy efficiency and innovation (ECLAC)	478 000
AE. Time for equality: strengthening the institutional framework of social policies (ECLAC, in collaboration with ESCAP and ESCWA)	661 000
AF. Strengthening the capacities of Latin America and Asia to develop and improve labour training systems and to protect workers against unemployment (ECLAC)	754 500
AG. Strengthening information and communications technology capacities for disaster risk reduction and development: addressing information, knowledge and policy gaps in Asia (ESCAP)	600 600
AH. Strengthening capacities in countries with special needs on designing and implementing economic and social development policies to accelerate progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (ESCAP, in collaboration with ECE, UNDP, other United Nations agencies and ADB)	643 500

Project title	*Amount (United States dollars)*
AI. Interregional cooperation to strengthen national capacities to measure progress in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment (ESCAP, in collaboration with ECE, ESCWA and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	686 400
AJ. Deepening regional connectivity: strengthening capacities of Asian developing countries to increase intraregional trade by implementing paperless trade and transport facilitation systems (ESCAP, jointly with ECE, and in collaboration with UNCTAD)	854 000
AK. Institutional and capacity-building for Arab parliaments and other stakeholders for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security (ESCWA, in collaboration with ECA)	510 000
AL. Academy of Information and Communications Technology Essentials for Government Leaders in the ESCWA Region (ESCWA, in collaboration with ESCAP)	509 000
AM. Developing the capacities of the Arab countries for climate change adaptation by applying integrated water resource management tools (ESCWA, jointly with UNEP)	517 000
AN. Strengthening capacities to utilize workers' remittances in financing for development (ESCWA, in collaboration with ECA and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	464 000